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Anniversary Address

By SIR FREDERIC KENYON, *President*

[Delivered 28th April 1938]

THREE years ago, when I first had the honour of addressing the Society on this occasion, I referred at some length to our urgent need of larger funds for purposes of research and for publishing the results of research; and in the following year I suggested that even quite small bequests or gifts would, if there were enough of them, go far towards meeting our requirements. I am glad therefore to give the first place in my observations to-night to the mention of the very substantial bequest which the Society has received from our late Fellow Mr. Garraway Rice. This bequest, amounting to over £5,420, the income of which may be devoted to research at the discretion of the Council, will enable us to add some £200 a year to our expenditure in this direction. I cannot claim this bequest as a result of my appeal; it had been embodied in a will made long before that date, and is attributable to the enlightened (I might almost say, inspired) action of one of my predecessors in making the testator a Vice-President. We cannot look for many bequests on such a scale as this, since Fellows have for the most part other claims which must take precedence of archaeology; but some might be able to spare small sums (not necessarily to be hoarded as capital) which they could feel would be devoted to the cause to which, as Fellows of the Society, they had vowed themselves, and which would greatly strengthen the hands of those who would come after them. I have some grounds to hope that this suggestion may bear fruit, though I have no wish to expedite its fructification.

Every day one sees in the papers particulars of bequests made in wills recently proved. These include numberless gifts of small sums—£25, £50, £100, or a few hundreds—to charities, which must derive a large proportion of their income from such benefactions. Such bequests have become almost a habit, and a very laudable habit, among testators; but bequests to intellectual objects hardly seem to enter their minds. It is, I think, rather more of a habit in France; at least, according to a calculation I made some twenty years ago, the Institut de France administers over three hundred foundations, the result of legacies, with a total annual income of some £35,000. We have most of us benefited by the gifts and bequests made by our predecessors in the Middle Ages for intellectual as well as religious objects. If we can (and of this every one must judge for himself, remembering that the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes a good deal of the administration of our property out of our own hands), we should try to hand on the torch.

Certainly there is no lack of objects on which the Society could usefully employ any funds that might be entrusted to it. The range of undertakings that come within our scope is illustrated, but not exhausted, by the communications laid before us at our weekly meetings.

During the current session the material offered to the attention of the Fellows has been spread widely and impartially. Neither prehistory nor Roman Britain nor the Middle Ages have been neglected, and foreign antiquities as well as British have come within our purview. In the prehistoric period (overlapping into the Roman) the high light has been provided by Dr. Wheeler's brilliant report on his last season's work at Maiden Castle. It ended in a gory scene of slaughter at the storming of the east gateway by the Romans, when the last defenders were slain before they could use all the stores of slingstones which they had providently accumulated. But it reached back to a still more surprising vision of the late Neolithic population killing *and eating* their local Mussolini, and then erecting over his shattered remains a long barrow as colossal among barrows as the fortifications of Maiden Castle are among earthworks. The Society heartily congratulates itself on the share it has taken in Dr. Wheeler's epoch-making campaigns at Maiden Castle, and looks forward with hope to researches in future years to ascertain the dates of earthworks in the near vicinity, which will set this huge fortress in its proper context in the pre-Roman history of south-west Britain. But before that Dr. Wheeler promises a raid this summer into Normandy and Brittany, in the hopes of ascertaining where the

builders of these earthworks came from, or whether perchance (contrary as it would be to all traditional views) the Britons really originated something for themselves.

The medievalists had their sensation a week earlier; or, if they did not, it was not the fault of a certain conspicuous organ of sensational journalism, which splashed across its principal page a lurid headline of 'Secret Exhumation in the Abbey', with a blood-curdling presentation of the past and present Presidents of the Society digging up the bones of infants behind locked doors, while all the staff of the Abbey were sworn to secrecy. It was perhaps tactless of another organ of the Press to ring up an eminent official of the Abbey, seeking confirmation of this story, at 4 a.m.; for that is not an hour at which enthusiasm is likely to be forthcoming.

Apart from these efforts of the higher publicity, our evening programmes have been useful and instructive, rather than sensational. From the prehistoric period we have had a model report from Sir Cyril Fox on some South Wales cairns. From the Roman period we have had reports of excavations in Sussex, Hertfordshire, and Yorkshire, and before the end of the session we shall have had the latest results from Uriconium. In this connexion, with reference to an observation which I made last year, I may say that a small amount of information has been given with regard to the excavations on that site in 1924-7, and there are even rumours that the long delayed and very necessary report is at last really ripe for publication—I trust with the full drawings which are so essential.

From the medieval period we have had communications on Limoges altar-vessels, Sheldon tapestries, Italian *nielli*, the vestments of St. Cuthbert, the crozier and ring of Ralph Flambard, and a further instalment of Mr. Mann's remarkable discovery of Italian armour from the church of the Madonna delle Grazie, near Mantua. In connexion with another item in this category, the Erdeswicke Roll of Arms, it may interest some of our Fellows to know that the Council have decided to utilize the bequest of our late Fellow Col. Croft Lyons, for the publication of a number of important rolls of arms and other heraldic material; thus paving the way for the eventual preparation of a new Armorial (a much revised and expanded Papworth) which would be the fulfilment of the testator's wish.

From overseas, we have once more had the pleasure of hearing a report from Sir Leonard Woolley of his last season's work at Atchana, in that corner of northern Syria where contacts between Minoan Crete, Mycenaean Greece, and the cultures of the

Mesopotamian valley are most to be looked for. Another very valuable report was that of Mr. Harvey on the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem. There are few things that the Society desires more keenly than such a growth of archaeological activity in lands for which we have a prime responsibility, such as Palestine and Cyprus, as might provide us with material for many more communications of this class. But this necessarily depends on Government support, not merely in the way of permission, but by the provision of financial means; and on this point I should like to take this opportunity to say something.

If one looks back over the past, it cannot be denied that British Governments have as a rule showed themselves markedly indifferent to archaeological research, and indeed to cultural interests in general. Their record in this respect compares very unfavourably with that of several Continental nations. It was not that the people were indifferent to these interests, though that is the impression inevitably created abroad. Private individuals and societies (notably our own Society and the Society of Dilettanti) were, throughout the eighteenth century and onwards, cultivating the study of antiquities and setting an example of archaeological research, to which foreign countries can show nothing comparable; but Government support was limited to occasional spasmodic efforts, such as the purchase of the Harley manuscripts and the Elgin Marbles at prices far below their value, or the loan of the services of the Royal Navy to transport antiquities from the East, and of the Royal Engineers to erect them in the British Museum. I am not sure that it can be reckoned to the credit of our Government that, when Napoleon had taken out a band of savants to investigate the antiquities of Egypt, the objects collected were, as the result of the activities of Nelson and Abercromby, diverted to the British Museum, where they laid the foundation of the great collections of the Egyptian Department.

Throughout the greater part of the 19th century this tradition of official indifference continued. Practically nothing was done for the antiquities and historical monuments of countries for which we had the prime responsibility, such as India, Malta, and Cyprus. The conspicuous part played by British researches in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece was due either to individual energy, or to the support of societies and newspapers. At home, while local societies multiplied, nothing was done officially to protect ancient monuments or to encourage research. In 1845 and 1850 municipalities were given leave to spend strictly limited sums on museums and libraries respectively; but

it was not until 1870 that education was recognized as a public responsibility, instead of being left to the churches and the benefactions of our ancestors. It is not surprising, therefore, that archaeological research was not recognized as coming within the responsibilities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

That within our own times there has been a considerable improvement, no one would wish to deny; on the contrary, one welcomes it as an earnest of better things. In this connexion some figures from the Civil Service Estimates may be illuminating. I have not looked farther back than 1890, the year after I entered the service of the British Museum. In that year the total vote for Museums and Galleries was £263,967; in 1910, which interests me as the first estimates in which I had a finger as Director, it was £339,379; in 1937, it had risen to £603,717. To take some particular details: the British Museum at Bloomsbury received £113,721 in 1890, £127,943 in 1910, £194,949 in 1937; the Science and Art Museum received only £32,971 in 1890, but (as the separate Victoria and Albert and the Science Museums) £95,332 in 1910, and £199,468 in 1937. During this period also, the Wallace Collection, the London Museum, the War Museum, and the National Maritime Museum came into existence, and additional buildings were erected for the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Science Museum.

Another interesting section of the Estimates is that which comes under the heading of Scientific Investigation. At first sight the advance in this respect seems highly satisfactory; for the total has increased from £26,453 in 1890, to £262,992 in 1937. But this increase is illusory; for £195,000 of the 1937 figure is a grant for medical research, which comes rather under the heading of Health than under that of intellectual progress. Deducting this item, the figures are £26,453 in 1890, £74,228 in 1910 (including a special item of £20,000 for the Antarctic expedition), and £67,992 in 1937. The Royal Society vote has grown during this period from £4,000 to £12,000, the British Academy has been allowed a modest £2,000 and the National Central Library £5,000, while the claims of gallant little Wales have been recognized to the extent of £17,000 for the National Library, and £19,000 for the National Museum. The British Schools of Archaeology at Athens and Rome, which received grants of £500 each in 1910, have just had these grants increased to £1,000; a welcome increase, but still not placing them on anything like a financial equality with the corresponding institutions of France and Germany.

These evidences of increased support for our museums, art galleries, and research are welcome in themselves, but when it is remembered that over this same period the total Civil Service estimates have grown from £28,000,000 to over £494,000,000, it will be realized that research has had a very small share in the vast growth of expenditure on social objects. An analysis of this growth (which, it must be remembered, includes much that comes under the heading of education) would be interesting, but this is not the place for it. My present point is that, so far as appears from these figures, archaeological research has advanced but little in respect of official support from the exceedingly low level at which it stood half a century ago.

These figures, however, do not tell the whole story. There are other directions in which Government support, sometimes to a considerable extent, has been forthcoming. In particular, there was Lord Curzon's magnificent work in India, whereby, by establishing and encouraging the Department of Archaeology, he removed a reproach which lay upon the British administration of India. Under our Fellow Sir John Marshall (followed by our more recent Fellow Mr. Hargreaves) a great work was done, both in the maintenance of the historic monuments of the country and in the discovery of the ancient civilization of the Indus Valley, by the excavations of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. It is to be feared that since those days the Department has been allowed to relax some of the activity imparted to it by Lord Curzon; but there is ground for hope of a revival, and of a new departure in this important field.

In Palestine also, before the outbreak of the present troubles, there was great promise of an advance. A scheme for an archaeological survey of the country had been drawn up by the Palestine Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and a Government grant had been practically promised. It is hoped that this is only deferred; but the financial position of the Palestine Government is not likely for some time to be so favourable as it was on the eve of the outbreak, and what will be the position of the administration of antiquities if the country is divided up under three distinct Governments has not yet been revealed. Nevertheless the responsibility of Great Britain for the history and monuments of Palestine remains in the eyes of the world, and in a country which means so much for Western civilization as Palestine the responsibility is a real one. On the material side also (and material considerations are more likely to touch the heart of the Treasury), outlay on historical sites and monuments is likely to lead to an increase in the number of

tourists, and tourists bring increase of income. Meanwhile archaeology has made its sacrifice in this unhappy time of trouble, in the murder of our very recently elected Fellow Mr. Starkey. Such losses will only increase the resolution of archaeologists to fulfil the obligations which they feel to lie like a debt of honour on this country.

In this connexion our Fellows will have read with grave concern the recent announcement as to the dangerous condition of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The position is exceedingly serious; for while six different varieties of the Christian faith claim ownership in the building, and even assert their rights to conduct the repairs, none of them actually sets about the work or is willing that any one else should set about it. Meanwhile the structure is in real risk of collapse; and if it should collapse, we may be sure that the six communities would for once be unanimous in laying the blame on the British administration. It is said, no doubt rightly, that the British taxpayer is not responsible; but we cannot afford the discredit of allowing one of the most sacred monuments of Christendom to fall to pieces under our administration while the six warring communities are adjusting their jealousies. We are, ultimately, responsible for the Holy Places; and one would like to see our Government announce that if the parties concerned do not come to an agreement within a very short limit of time to do the necessary work to our satisfaction, we would do it ourselves, even if the British taxpayer has to pay for it. It would be cheaper than a national disgrace.

Across the Jordan, also, there is work lying to our hand where much can be done for the credit of our country for a very small expenditure. The French in Syria have recently completed and published a very thorough survey of the Roman *Limes*, the frontier territory of the Roman Empire, with its camps, forts, roads, water-supply, and the like. A continuation of this survey in Transjordan and Iraq is much to be desired, and in view of what the French have done, is almost an obligation on us. Our Medallist Sir Aurel Stein is ready and anxious to undertake the work, and only needs a small amount of official help. It would be a thousand pities if the opportunity (which, in view of Sir Aurel's age, cannot be open for long) were allowed to be lost through official indifference, or financial pedantry.

Another country in which some progress has been made, but more remains to be made, is Cyprus; and here the argument from material as well as moral benefit can again be urged most strongly. Every tourist who visits Rhodes comes back deeply impressed by the work done by the Italian Government in the

conservation and restoration of the monuments of that island; and in consequence Rhodes is more and more included in the cruises which have now become a confirmed habit. Cyprus, with its beautiful scenery, its Byzantine churches with their wonderful wall-decorations, its Crusading monuments, can be made as attractive as Rhodes to tourists, and more attractive to those who can make a longer stay. Expenditure on archaeological monuments (many of which are in a most perilous state from neglect) is not only a moral responsibility, but also would be good business and good propaganda. Something has already been done, and some money has been put at the disposal of the Department of Antiquities. The good results from this should surely encourage the authorities to persevere in well-doing, to spend more on the necessary restoration, and to organize improvements in tourist amenities. And with Cyprus goes Malta, where we have, as a country, done nothing to show interest in the remarkable indigenous monuments. If we do not give practical help in the excavation and conservation of these antiquities, we cannot complain if another country, with an eye to propaganda, interests itself in them; and this might have very undesirable consequences.

With regard to our overseas responsibilities, then, something has been done, but much remains to do, as to which we may be hopeful, since we know that there is now goodwill in high quarters, which we trust will overcome the traditions of the official world. At home also there has been much progress in official recognition and help for archaeology which does not leave its mark in Class IV of the Civil Service Estimates. One important example is the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, founded in 1908, in which the Society, through its Secretary and through several of its Fellows, has a deep and personal interest. Of the Reports of this Commission thirty-seven volumes have now appeared, of which 18 relate to England, 11 to Scotland, and eight to Wales. The high quality of the work is universally recognized, and the country is entitled to take credit, and should give full credit to the Government, for an enterprise which, by recording the wealth of Great Britain in monuments of historical and antiquarian value, contributes to their conservation, and records their present condition.

But most important of all, and most cordially to be acknowledged by all who wish the Government to show an active interest in the historical monuments, and the cultural development generally, of the nation, is the work that has been done under the Ancient Monuments Acts of 1913 and 1931 by the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Office of Works. By this the

care of our ancient monuments has been immensely improved, both by the power of scheduling, which at least secures consideration and delay before an ancient monument or historic building falls a victim to modern 'improvements' or economic considerations, and also by the transfer of such monuments and buildings to the care of H.M. Office of Works, officered as it has been and is by Fellows of our Society. How far this care now extends can be seen from the admirable little series of regional guides issued within the last two years by our Fellow Mr. Ormsby Gore. These, I hope, are known to all Fellows of the Society. They should form part of the baggage of every one who undertakes a motor-tour in England; and if they are accompanied by a ticket of membership of the National Trust, the tourist will be directed to a large number of the most interesting monuments and buildings, and the most beautiful scenes of national beauty that our island has to offer. The manner in which the Department has dealt with the buildings committed to its charge is admirable, combining the maximum of conservation with the minimum of new construction; and so far as my personal experience goes, access is easy, information plentiful, and custody both efficient and courteous. I shall have occasion in a few minutes to show why reference to this service is particularly appropriate this evening, and how these admirable traditions have come to be established. How the Office of Works, under its successive Presidents and Secretaries, has succeeded in extracting from the Treasury the sums required for this work has always been a mystery to me, and I can only record my respectful admiration of it.

At the same time one cannot say that even here all is as perfect as we could desire. A few years ago it was discovered that although Hadrian's Wall might be scheduled as an ancient monument, there was nothing to prevent anybody from quarrying up to its immediate vicinity, thus destroying its amenities and also the whole of its intelligibility as a work of delimitation or defence. The then Prime Minister was genuinely shocked at this state of things, and steps were taken which were generally understood to have secured the future of this unique national monument. It was therefore no small shock to find that this protection is purely illusory. It only means that, if a particular part of the wall is threatened, His Majesty's Government will allow other people to save it at their own cost. At the present time a section of the wall, including the only part which has never been touched by restoration, is threatened by the approach of a quarry; and the official attitude appears to be that, if the work provides employment for some scores of men, then a historic monument must be

sacrificed. If the public spirit of private individuals will find the means to compensate the quarry company, the Government has apparently no objection; but it shows no sign of accepting any responsibility for the matter, or indeed of taking any interest in it. We can only hope that, as so often before, private generosity may save the nation from a public scandal.

I have tried to show that during the generation just past there has been a considerable growth of official support for archaeology. For this let us be grateful, not solely because it means assistance for a subject in which we happen as individuals to be interested, but because we sincerely believe that a nation will be judged, and should be judged, not merely on its material prosperity and strength, but for its interest in and care for the things of the mind. Our country has acquired an undeserved reputation abroad for indifference to artistic matters partly because economic conditions have (at any rate until recently) enabled us to be buyers and collectors of foreign works of art instead of sellers of our own, and partly because our Government has been traditionally unwilling to give that support to archaeological activities which is common in other countries. I hope that under constant pressure this attitude may be modified. The people of this country are not, in fact, indifferent to either art or archaeology. The interest in archaeological news (somewhat embarrassing at times to those who are summoned, at any hour of the day or night, to satisfy the curiosity of journalists), the visits made to places of national beauty or historical interest, the membership of antiquarian societies, are all a proof of this, and should satisfy the Government, if proof is needed, that the very moderate expenditure which is all that is asked for these purposes is in no way unpopular.

I said just now that it is appropriate this evening to call attention to the good work of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Office of Works; and you know the reason why. The Society to-day confers its Gold Medal, the highest honour at its disposal, on Sir Charles Peers; and it is Sir Charles who established the traditions and for many years conducted the work of that Inspectorate. From a certain useful work of reference I learn that, after being Inspector for three years from 1910, he was for twenty years (1913-23) Chief Inspector, until 'the blind Fury with the abhorred shears', known to Civil Servants as the superannuation regulations of His Majesty's Treasury, brought his reign to an end. 'But not the praise,' as Phoebus remarked. During those twenty years there were, no doubt, First Commissioners of Works, and as at least two of them were Fellows

of our Society, it behoves me to speak respectfully of them; but First Commissioners, even the best of them, are but transient phenomena, and we are entitled to give the greater amount of the credit for the permanent tradition to the permanent official. It was everything that the traditions of the Inspectorate should be based on the principle that as much as possible should be conserved and as little as possible restored. One can imagine an architect with Napoleonic ideals reconstructing the historic ruins of England on the lines of a Viollet-le-Duc; and we cannot be too grateful to Sir Charles Peers for the character which he has stamped, I trust indelibly, on the operations of the Office of Works.

On previous occasions I have thought it not unsuitable to give a somewhat detailed summary of our Medallists' careers; but to-day this would be impertinent. These walls, and many of those present within them, have seen and known far more than I have of Sir Charles's activities. He was indeed 'born and bred in this briar-patch'. Fellow since 1901, Secretary from 1908 to 1921, Director from 1921 to 1929, and President from 1929 to 1934, his whole career has been watched by the Society, as he has himself watched and guided the career of the Society. And since he has been relieved of the care of the Society and of official duties, he has taken on, as a free-lance, the custody of all the greatest architectural monuments of the country. Westminster Abbey, Canterbury Cathedral, York Minster, Durham Cathedral, and I know not how many more, are in his keeping, and we have already seen some of the results of it. Even his recreation, as I learn from the work I have already referred to, is 'archaeology'. It is right, therefore, that the Society should honour its own son (or should I say Father?), as one who has done singular service to the cause for which the Society of Antiquaries exists, and by its authority and in its name I ask Sir Charles Peers to accept its Gold Medal.

Flambard's Crosier

By T. D. KENDRICK, F.S.A.

[Read 16 December 1937]

THE Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral very kindly gave me permission to exhibit Flambard's crosier to the Society after it had been cleaned and repaired in the Laboratory of the British Museum during the latter part of 1937, and I am further indebted to them for allowing me to print the notes that I prepared for the evening of its exhibition. I must also record my gratefulness to them for sending Flambard's ring to London in order that the Society might have the pleasure of inspecting both these famous relics of the celebrated bishop.

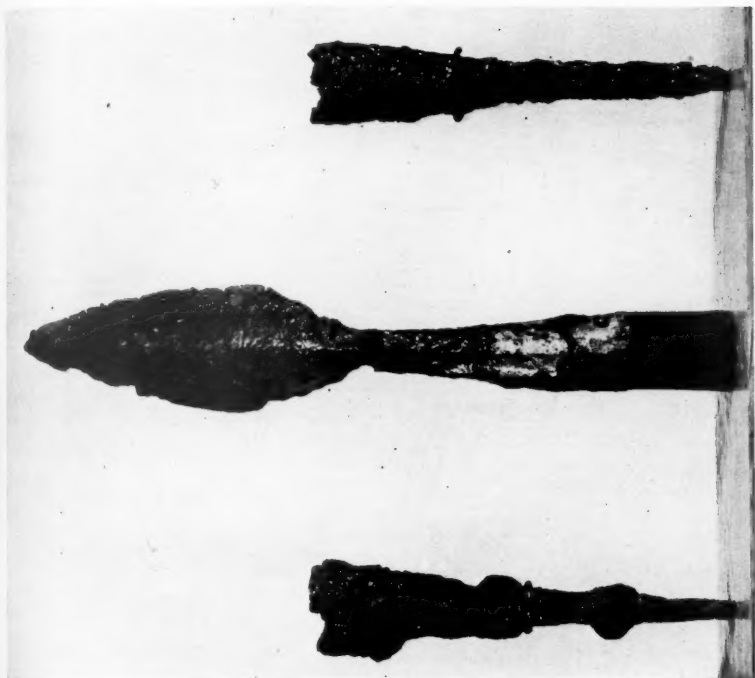
The crosier was found in 1874 during excavations on the site of the demolished Chapter House, and an excellent lithographic illustration of it was published a few years later by Dr. Fowler.¹ It was discovered in one of three graves that lay side by side in a central position in the floor of the Chapter House, and the identity of the bishops buried therein had been established by the over-lying inscribed grave-covers before the destruction of the eastern portion of the Chapter House (1796), and recorded in an eighteenth-century plan.² This showed the grave of William de St. Barbara (d. 1152) in the centre, that of Ranulf Flambard (d. 1128) immediately to the north of it, and the grave of Geoffrey Rufus (d. 1140) immediately to the south. The graves, however, had been disturbed, and in 1874 it was found that the covering slabs, which are all of the same date and were probably made at the time of the death of William de St. Barbara, were no longer in the order shown on this early plan; but though the slab then partly covering the northern grave was that of Geoffrey Rufus, there was no reason to doubt that it was in fact Flambard's tomb. It differed from the others in that it was a simple stone coffin without a shaped body-cavity, and it was covered cist-wise by 'six rough-topped stones united by mortar'. It contained a skeleton, with traces of vestments remaining, that had been placed on a bed of charcoal that in turn rested on a bed of earth which covered the floor of the coffin, described as 'rough stones laid in mortar'. Among the bones of the right hand was the ring (fig. 3), and on the right side of the body was the

¹ *Archaeologia*, xlv (1879), 385.

² Browne Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, i, London, 1742, pl. opp. p. 221.



1. Flambard's crosier



2. *a.* Ferrule of Geoffrey Rufus's crosier. *b.* Spearhead, Chapter House excavations. *c.* Ferrule of Flambard's crosier



1. British Museum, Caligula A. vii, f. 11



2. British Museum, Royal 7 D. xxiv, f. 90b



3. Lambeth 200 (Aldhelm), f. 19



4. Lambeth 200 (Aldhelm), f. 68b

English initials showing terminal knots and shaded loops

crozier, represented by the crook and ferrule and traces of the wooden shaft, and there were also the crumbling remains of a pewter chalice.

The ferrule (pl. LV, 2 c) was a plain iron spike. The crozier-head (pl. LV, 1) is also made of iron, silver-plated, and with niello-inlay on the socket.¹ It is 7 in. in height and is round-sectioned, except at the knob which is squared. Two opposite

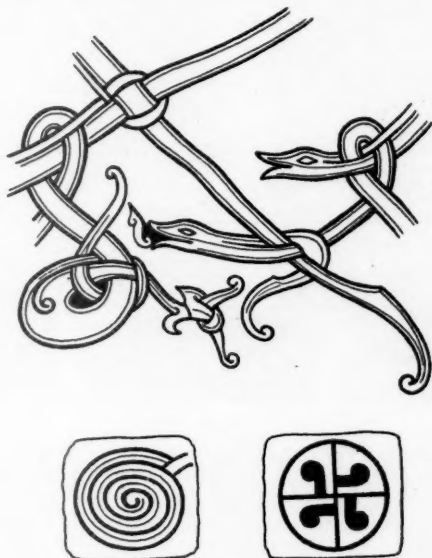


FIG. 1. Designs on Flambard's crozier

faces of this knob are decorated in niello with a thin multi-coiled spiral, and the two other faces bear a four-looped twist in a circular frame (fig. 1). On the socket, also in niello-inlay, is the charming zoomorphic design (fig. 1) that was excellently and accurately figured in the *Archaeologia* illustration.

The shape of this simple crozier-head presents no peculiarities of importance, for it is a type that was probably known in England at least as early as the beginning of the eleventh century (cf. Aelfric's *Pentateuch*, fol. 68b). But structurally it is remarkable as it so closely resembles certain well-known Viking spearheads, handsome iron weapons of the tenth and eleventh century that also have their sockets silver-plated and

¹ Mr. Herbert Maryon tells me that the head is probably a composite structure and was wrought in separate pieces.

inlaid with niello. Dr. Shetelig and other writers have commented on this resemblance,¹ and, indeed, they do not hesitate to include the crosier among antiquities that were obviously made by the Vikings. We have, I think, to agree that it must have been made in a smithy where the traditions of Viking craftsmanship were still in active operation, and we must further concede that the design on the socket is closely connected with some Scandinavian patterns in the Urnes style that are to be seen on the spear-heads to which I have just referred. But my view is

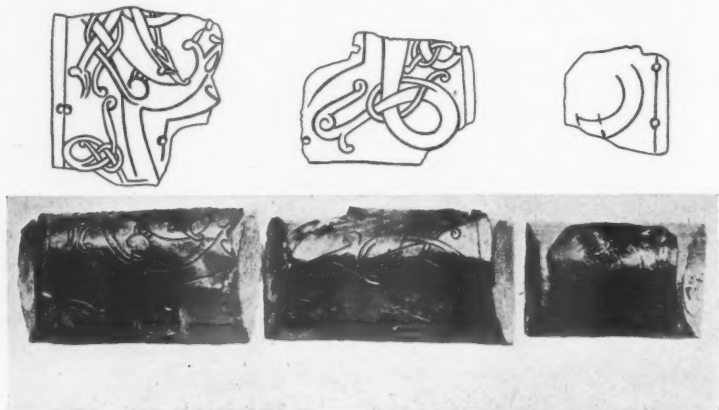


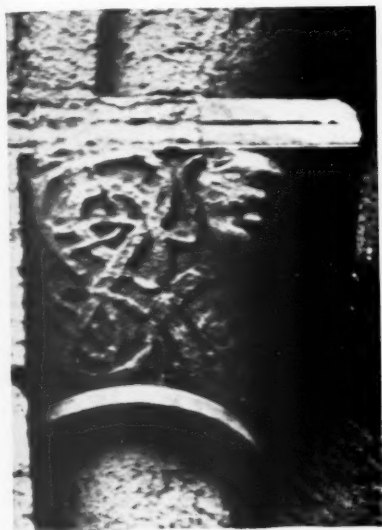
FIG. 2. Silver fragments from London: Guildhall Museum ($\frac{1}{2}$)

that in spite of this the crosier is really English, and I think that the design on it is English too.

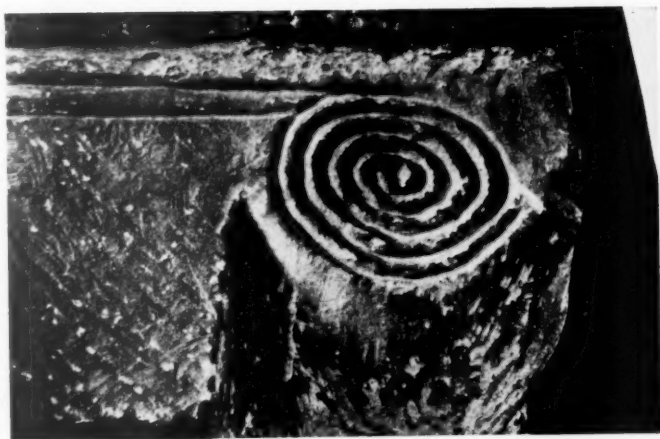
It is not necessary to discuss here the indubitable examples of the 'foreign' Urnes style that have been found in England, such as the Wisbech and Colchester brooches and the book-clasps. Whether they represent a Danelaw art or are imported pieces, they are ruled out because their ornamental style is not the same as that of Flambard's crosier. But we cannot omit the nielloed silver mounts in the Guildhall Museum (fig. 2), for these exactly reflect the crosier style and emphasize the point now in dispute, because Dr. Shetelig says of them that they are 'pure Urnes with no touch of English or Irish influence'.² In fact he regards them as imports from Scandinavia.

¹ Cf. Peter Paulsen, *Mannus*, 29 Jahrg. (1937), p. 410.

² *Antiquaries Journal*, xv (1935), 25. Dr. Shetelig's paper does not record that these mounts probably, though not certainly, are part of the treasure of English eleventh-century coins with which they are exhibited.



1. Capitals, Kirkburn, E.R. Yorks.



2. Capital, Ellerburn, N.R. Yorks.

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At first glance it does not seem as though it would be very hard to find close parallels for the designs on the crosier and mounts among the plentiful examples of Scandinavian metal-work in the Urnes style. But the fact is that they cannot be properly matched at all, even on the spearheads. The foreign work fails to give us the curiously emphatic little terminal knots, to be seen on the crosier and on the left-hand mount, or the shaded loop on the crosier from which a tendril springs.¹ Yet to English eyes these features are natural and accustomed embellishments of barbaric design, and to prove that this is so we have merely to turn to a well-known variety of English tenth- and eleventh-century ornament that was still openly barbaric in style. I refer to a group of initials in the manuscripts of the period. These reach back in date to the ninth century and can be linked with the initials of the still older Hiberno-Saxon school of illumination; but there is no need to discuss their pedigree or full range here, as a few examples (pl. LVI) will illustrate the trend of English design that to my mind so plainly influences the style of the crosier and the Guildhall mounts, and suggests forcibly that this cannot be correctly described as 'pure Urnes'. Every student of the manuscripts in question knows how numerous such initials are, and the common occurrence among them of the shaded loops and the isolated and emphatic terminal knots show beyond a doubt that they must have contributed to the formation of the crosier style. In particular, I should like to call attention to the similarity between the lateral knot of the initial of folio 11 of *Caligula A. VII* and the terminal knot of the crosier design. My conclusion is that whereas the crosier and the mounts present us with Urnes patterns of Scandinavian origin, they do so in a distinctively English way.

If I am right, however, there should be some additional evidence of the English adoption of the Urnes style, something more than the presence of a very few minor antiquities reflecting the foreign art. I should like, therefore, to take this opportunity of placing on record the two capitals (pl. LVII, 1) at Kirkburn in the East Riding of Yorkshire, for they show that an Urnes influence actually intruded into the decoration of the fabric of an eleventh-century Northumbrian church. Accordingly, there is nothing very astonishing in the fact that a Northumbrian smith of c. A.D. 1100 should have used an established native form of the Urnes style for the adornment of his bishop's crosier. I may add

¹ There is no doubt that the black-filled loop in the drawing was originally filled with niello, though most of this has now disappeared. The matter was carefully tested in the British Museum Laboratory.

here that the contemporary sculpture seems to me to provide additional proof that the crosier is English, for the thin many-coiled spiral with the terminal stop appears in ecclesiastical stone-work (pl. LVII, 2) at Ellerburn, North Riding, and also on a stone cross at Kirkdale, North Riding. I conclude, therefore, that whereas there is undoubtedly a widely diffused and general Urnes style linking together a large number of antiquities of northern Europe, this style has its own distinct regional manifestations. Thus to Scandinavian and Baltic Urnes, and to Irish Urnes, I would now add, I think for the first time, an English Urnes too.

Though Flambard's crosier is thus shown to be at home in the bleak barbaric art of the late eleventh-century Northumbrian Church, we have not disposed of all its problems. It is, for instance, hard to believe that this shining thing with its delicate and intricate pattern was a mere mortuary crosier.¹ And if it was really the crosier that Flambard used as bishop of Durham, we may feel some surprise that this worldly and wealth-loving prelate had so far identified himself with his northern diocese that he preferred an austere barbaric piece to the more opulent and fashionable products of southern craftsmanship with which his former life at court must have made him familiar. It may be that the less charitable of us will suppose that Flambard the Norman, himself not far removed in pedigree and conduct from the predatory Northmen who were his ancestors, may have found this Urnes-type ornament congenial because he was at heart a Viking too. But I think that a kinder view allows this humble silver-coated crook taken from Flambard's grave to soften in some measure the justifiably harsh verdict that history has passed on this greedy and unscrupulous ecclesiastic; for at least it turns our mind from the council chamber of the extortionate Chancellor to the northern diocese where he laboured so long, and to the Cathedral buildings that he did so much to beautify and that he must so greatly have loved.

APPENDIX

The Finger-ring. My colleague Mr. A. B. Tonnochy, F.S.A., has supplied the following note on the ring found in Flambard's grave. Flambard's ring (fig. 3) is one of a number of extant rings² found in the tombs

¹ For a contemporary lead mortuary crosier of a Norman bishop see Cahier-Martin, *Mélanges*, iv, 217, fig. 87. I know of only one instance of the use of iron for a mortuary crosier, a simple Gothic crook of the fourteenth century from Hastière (Namur Museum).

² See Victoria and Albert Museum, *Catalogue of Rings*, by C. C. Oman, p. 30, footnote 4.

of bishops, two others also being in the Chapter Library at Durham, the rings of Geoffrey Rufus (d. 1140) and William de St. Barbara (d. 1152). It is of gold, entirely without ornament, having a convex hoop expanding at the junction with the thick rectangular bezel, which is convex at the top, and set with an unengraved sapphire.

The rings of bishops are something of a problem, in particular the question whether a ring known to be associated with a bishop is the episcopal ring, that is to say the ring used at the consecration of the bishop. There is a good deal of evidence of the wearing of rings by bishops in the early Christian period, but it is not until the late sixth or early seventh century that there is any word of a consecration ring. According to St. Isidore of Seville, who died in 636, *datur et anulus, propter signum pontificalis honoris*

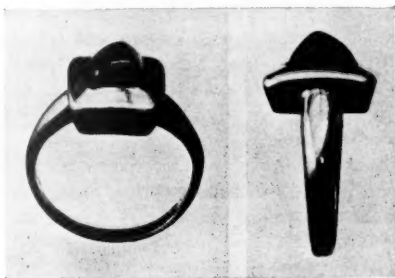


FIG. 3. Flambard's finger-ring ($\frac{1}{2}$)

vel signaculum secretorum,¹ and it is probable that the earliest episcopal rings were signets. A regulation made by the Synod of Milan in the seventh century, but perhaps put into writing at a later date, prescribes a ring with an unengraved gem (*cum gemma pretiosiori in quo nihil sculpti esse debet*).² It was customary for a bishop's ring to be handed over on his death to the royal treasury (*liberatus* or *redditus in garderoba*), and there are numerous instances of this recorded in an inventory of the year 28 Edward I. In the tomb of Lawrence Booth, archbishop of York, in Southwell Cathedral, was found a ring of poor quality, which, it is thought, may have replaced a fine ring so given up.

It is too much, however, to assume that a ring of high quality found in a bishop's tomb is the actual episcopal ring. The sapphire, which with the ruby seems to have been the usual stone for these rings, was common on secular rings, and the forms taken by the rings of bishops were so various that there is no certain means of distinguishing them from those of laymen.

It is not even clear that the episcopal ring was constantly worn by bishops, and on a portrait of Archbishop Cranmer in the National Portrait Gallery painted in 1546 by Gerlach Flicke we see on his finger simply his

¹ H. Leclercq in Cabrol, *Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie*, col. 2183; Smith and Cheetham, *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, col. 1805.

² Leclercq, *op. cit.*, col. 2185.

armorial signet, a type commonly worn by laymen, with the tinctures indicated by coloured foils under crystal.¹ Thus we cannot with any certainty attach a label to the ring under consideration.

We are told of Flambard that a month before his death he had himself carried into the church and made a demonstrative confession of his misdeeds, placing his ring upon the altar as a sign of restitution, even attaching his golden ring to the charter of his penitence. But which ring this was it is impossible to determine.

Two other finds made during the Chapter House excavations of 1874 may be mentioned briefly:

The knobbed iron ferrule (pl. LV, 2 a) was found in the grave of Bishop Geoffrey Rufus close to the right foot of the skeleton, but the rest of the crozier had disappeared, probably when the grave was disturbed in the eighteenth century. The type is well known and is illustrated in English manuscripts (e.g. British Museum, Tiberius C. VI, fol. 14 b, and in the portrait of Bishop Carilef, Flambard's predecessor, in Durham B. 11.13). A bronze ferrule of similar form from a twelfth-century grave at Villeloin is now in the Cluny Museum.

The iron spear-head with the gilt and faceted socket (pl. LV, 2b) was found near a male skeleton believed to belong to the pre-Conquest lay cemetery that was in use up to the time of Carilef. If this be so, its date must lie within the limits 995-1083.

¹ *Old Furniture*, October 1927, p. 59.

Some Prehistoric Metalworkers' Tools

By HERBERT MARYON

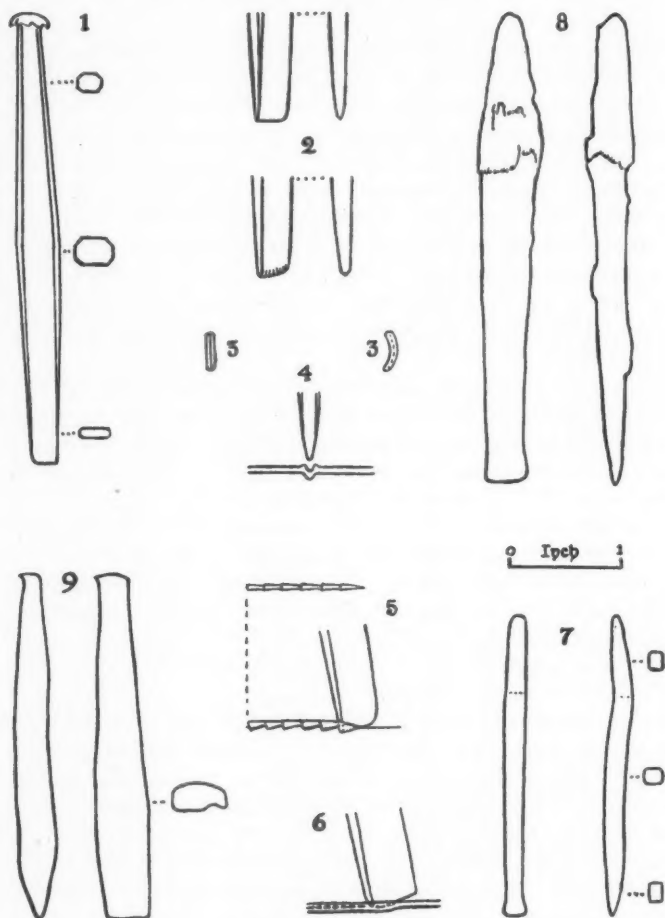
ONE of the outstanding features of ancient craftsmanship in gold and bronze is the decoration of ornaments and weapons with patterns of incised lines, or with dots. Hitherto very few of the actual tools by means of which this decoration was effected have been identified, though their widespread use is proved by the very large number of specimens in our museums upon which they have been employed. Indeed, by their purely conventional use of such terms as 'awl' and 'celt' archaeologists actually blind themselves to the real nature and significance of such tools, and these notes by a metallurgical worker may accordingly serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to the true character of some of them.

First of all it may be well to point out that, except for incised ornament produced by means of a flint or other hard stone point, the term 'engraved', or 'engraving', should not be employed to describe the ornament on any metal object of the Bronze Age. For a copper or a bronze tool could not be made sufficiently hard to 'engrave' bronze or gold. The word 'engrave' always implies the actual removal from the specimen of the material which originally filled the groove. For such an operation a steel or a hard stone tool is required. The word 'incised', however, has a wider application, for it may be employed rightly to describe the groove produced by a tracer, as described below, as well as that cut by an engraving tool.

Chief among the tools employed by the smith for the decoration of his wares was the 'tracer'—a chisel-shaped punch, by means of which any pattern of straight or curved lines might be incised. The tool was also occasionally used to produce patterns such as those illustrated by Evans in his *Ancient Bronze Implements*, figs. 39-41; that is to say, it was used as a punch instead of as a tracer. But archaeologists are usually content to call it, quite erroneously, an 'awl', and it seems particularly desirable to correct the practice since this tool, in its true character of a tracer, was of such importance to the Bronze Age worker.

A modern tracer is shown in fig. 1. Such a tool is from 3 to 4 in. in length, generally about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter in the middle; and it should be without sharp angles there. For a slenderer tool is uncomfortable to hold, and sharp angles hurt the thumb. The edge is of a blunt chisel-shape (fig. 2). It may

be straight or curved (fig. 3). When in use, the leading corner of the chisel-edge is lifted slightly by inclining backward the upper end of the tool, upon which the hammer-blows fall. The



FIGS. 1-9. The Tracer

force of the blow drives the 'heel' of the tool into the metal, and, at the same time, causes it to slide forward a short distance. By repeated blows, a line of any length may be produced, either straight or curving in any direction.

The groove produced by a tracer has a number of interesting

features. The section of the groove corresponds with that of the tracer itself. Some of the displaced metal is driven up into a little ridge on either side (fig. 4). In many examples these ridges have now disappeared through polishing or wear. If the angle of the 'heel' of the tool is abrupt, and the hammer-blows are strong, the depth of the groove will be greater at the beginning of each stroke than at the end, and the line produced will not be quite smooth (fig. 5). It will be composed of a series of 'stitches'. On the other hand, if the heel of the tool is rounded (fig. 6), a much smoother line will be produced.

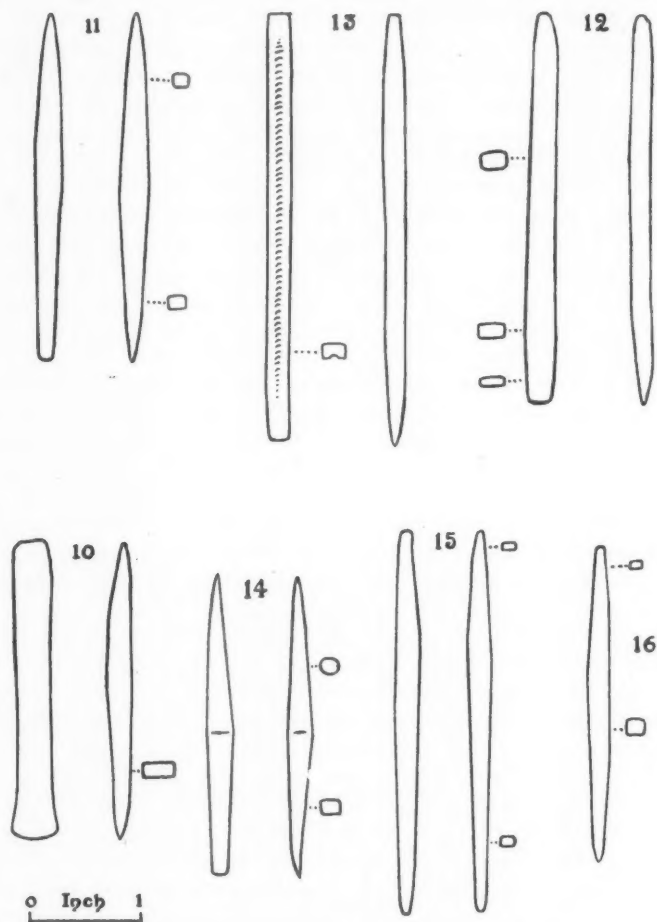
The thickness of the metal, and the means of supporting it while the work is being done, have considerable influence on the result. A tracer employed upon a heavy casting will produce a groove with slight or no lateral ridges, and it will have no effect on the reverse side of the metal. On the other hand, a traced line on a thin sheet of metal, if supported upon some slightly yielding backing, such as a sheet of lead or a bed of pitch or resin, will show a smooth ridge on the reverse side of the metal. If, however, the sheet metal rested upon a smooth stone or other unyielding surface, then the under-surface of the metal would have a bruised appearance under the traced lines. The Irish gold 'lunulae' were decorated almost entirely with traced-line patterns, and many examples exhibit this bruised under-surface. But in some examples, where the decoration was done while the metal rested upon some more yielding backing, the traced lines show on the back of the work as clearly defined ridges.

A good tracer from Tell el-Amarna, Egypt (c. 1400 B.C.), is in the Manchester Museum. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a well-formed edge. Its head is burred out like that of a modern tool.

In the great collection of bronze implements at the British Museum there are a number of tracers and other metalworkers' tools. One, from a barrow at Lake, Wilts. (fig. 7; no. 95.7.23.41), is a well-formed tracer. It is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and rather less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick in the middle. It has a nicely rounded working edge—too thick for use on wood. The upper end of the tool is of a roughly flattened, squarish section, and for about an inch down from the top the patina is of a greener colour than elsewhere. This difference in colour probably marks the limit of the knob of bone or hard wood which surmounted the tool and received the hammer-blows.

The principal difference in shape between the modern and the ancient tracer is that the modern tool, being of steel, a cheaper and a harder material than bronze, can be made entirely of metal; and the slight burring-out of its upper end under continual

hammering causes no inconvenience. The ancient tool was generally made smaller to economize the valuable metal—bronze. It was capped with bone or wood to prevent the rather trouble-



FIGS. 10-13 Tracers; 14 Chisel; 15 Punch; 16 Awl

some burring-out and cracking of the upper end of the tool under the hammer.

Another tracer, from Cyprus (fig. 8; no. 72.3.29.15), still retains part of its original wooden knob. The tool is just over 4 in. long, of copper or bronze, rectangular in section, about

by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. It has a good tracer-shaped working edge, with rounded corners. The edge is too thick for work on wood.

From a hoard found in the Rhone Valley is a stout roughly forged tool (fig. 9; no. 75.12.29.36). It is of such a sturdy build that its maker probably decided that it would last quite well without any protective knob; so, with use, its upper end has become burred out like that of a modern tool. Its working edge is far too thick and blunt to be of use for cutting wood, but it would be an excellent tracer for a metal worker. He could have used it, for example, on the fluted swords of the Morigen type, on the similarly decorated daggers, and on other implements.

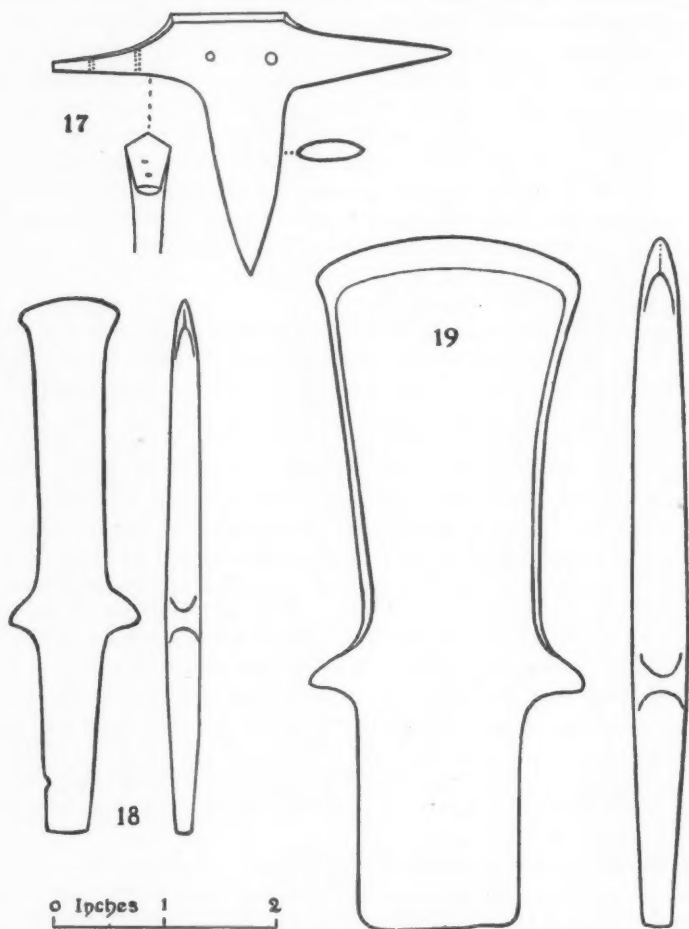
Another tool from the same hoard (fig. 10; no. 75.12.29.37) is of rather slenderer make. It is probably a tracer for use on metal, although it could be used with difficulty on wood, for its edge, though thick, is sharp enough.

Here it may be well to remember that though tools such as those described above (figs. 8 and 9) with a thick, blunt edge, would be useless to a worker in wood, the metal-worker had need of both blunt and sharp-edged tracers, for the finer lines, such as those on the elaborately decorated sword and dagger sheaths, and on the mirror-backs of the Early Iron Age, required thin-edged tracers. So when examining a number of chisel-shaped implements in order to divide them into groups of metal-working tools and wood-working tools, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the thinness of the edge of the implement but also its general form. Thus, a tool such as that shown in fig. 11 (W.G. 2031) would be an excellent tracer for fine work on metal. Although its edge is sharp enough to cut wood, its rounded-off corners would greatly impair its usefulness as a wood-working chisel. Similarly, the tools shown in figs. 12 and 13 (nos. 1908.8.1.114, and 1908.8.1.169) are excellent tracers for use on metal, but they would be poor wood-working chisels. The second tool has its upper end burred out by hammer-blows like that of a modern tool.

The implement shown in fig. 14 (W.G. 1764) presents a more difficult problem. It has a sharp bevelled edge, slightly bent to one side, and a squarish body. Though it could be employed as a tracer it seems to be more fitted for use on wood. Its edge is bevelled on one side almost exactly like that of a modern wood-working chisel. The upper end of the implement is round in section, and it comes to a good point like that of an awl. On the whole I should reckon it a wood-worker's chisel.

Fig. 15 (W.G. 2032) shows a tool with a rounded, blunt point. It is far too blunt for use as an awl, but it would be an

excellent punch with which to produce the dotted patterns so frequently employed for the decoration of Bronze Age implements. The upper end of the tool has been roughly flattened for



FIGS. 17 Anvil; 18, 19 Trunion-anvils or stakes

a distance of about an inch to take the knob. Occasionally a ring-punch was employed for decoration, as on a lunula (no. FE.i), at Edinburgh. The ring here is only 0.5 mm. in diameter. On the fine torc found at Brougher, co. Londonderry, and now at Dublin, a ring-punch, 1.75 mm. in diameter, was employed.

Small repoussé work tools, by means of which bosses could be raised on the front of sheet metal by work from the back, could be made from pieces of hard wood, bone, or even of bronze. But the larger tools would almost certainly be of wood or bone, instead of the more valuable material—bronze.

From all these should be distinguished those tools which really are 'awls', of which several examples may be quoted. From the Thames at Richmond (fig. 16; W.G. 1763) comes a tool with a roughly forged, flattened top and a good awl point. Another (W.G. 1765), from the same place, is in poor condition. It also is probably an awl. Yet another awl is from Thorndon, Suffolk (no. 52.6.26.69). From Plymstock, Devon, is a chisel with broken point (no. 69.12.20.13). From Cyprus is a long awl of oblong section (no. 83.8.2.23) with a short flattened shank.

From a find of metal-working tools from Lusmagh, King's co., Ireland, there are two implements of unusual interest. The first is a small double-beaked anvil (fig. 17; no. 83.2.18.19). It is so small that it was probably employed principally for gold work. One beak is round in section, the other is flattened. The central portion between the beaks has two inclined surfaces meeting at a central ridge. The shank is of oval section, pointed below to enable the implement to be fixed in a hole in the work-bench. Through the body of the anvil are two holes, 2 mm. and 2.5 mm. in diameter respectively, and, vertically through the flat-topped beak, are two more, each 1 mm. in diameter. The anvil was cast in a mould, and traces of the casting-webs may be seen on the under surface.

The second implement from Lusmagh is shown in fig. 18 (no. 83.2.18.23). It introduces us to the type known most usually among archaeologists as the 'Trunnion Celt', and discussed under that name in *Antiquaries Journal*, v (1925), 51 ff., 409 ff., and in Flinders Petrie's *Tools and Weapons*, pp. 17-18, under that of 'Lug-adze'. The shank of the Lusmagh tool tapers, and is roughly squared with the hammer. The stops or 'trunnions' at the sides would prevent it from being driven too far into its handle or other support. Its edge is too thick for convenient use on wood. How could it be used? Consideration of another tool of almost similar form from Pozzuoli, Italy (fig. 19; W.G. 1064), will be of some assistance. This tool is of very sturdy build, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. across the edge, and over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness. Its edge is quite blunt, and would be useless for wood-working. But a metal-worker would consider it an ideal tool for certain operations of his craft. Let us suppose that he was making a bucket, a cauldron, or a shield, and he wished to fit a wire round

its edge—curling the sheet metal over it. He would fix the tool firmly in his bench, upright. He would rest the sheet metal on the edge of the tool perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the edge of the sheet, and then give the projecting $\frac{1}{2}$ in. a blow with the hammer or mallet to bend it downwards. He would shift the metal farther round the circle, and by repeated blows gradually curl the edge down all round, till it was bent at right angles to its original direction. He would then lay the shield flat on his bench with the bent edge pointing upwards, and by further hammer-blows curl it over yet more. He would fit the wire into the curl before he closed it too far, and then hammer the edge in till it entirely covered the wire. He might next turn the shield over, and drive downwards—towards the bench—that part of the sheet which came just within the circle made by the wired edge. This would result in the form of the wire becoming visible from that side also. The tools which we are considering may therefore be identified as metal-workers' anvils, or stakes, and they were employed for 'turning over' edges of sheet metal. It may accordingly be suggested that archaeologists are mistaken in referring to them as Lug-adzes, while the term Trunnion-celt, though not to the same extent misleading, likewise misses the mark as a valid description.

The recognition of the true nature of ancient craftsmen's tools, such as those here represented, can hardly fail to be of service to the archaeologist in his attempt to understand and assess prehistoric cultures like that of the Bronze Age from their material remains. To that end this paper is offered as a small contribution, in the hope that by accepting the terms 'Tracer' and 'Trunnion-anvil' into their terminology, instead of the indiscriminate use of 'Awl' and the misleading use of 'Trunnion-celt', archaeologists may facilitate their own task of interpretation.

I desire to convey my thanks to the authorities of the British Museum, and particularly to Mr. Hawkes, for valuable help in the preparation of this paper.

Five Viking-Period Swords

By L. R. A. GROVE, B.A.

OF the five swords to be described four, of iron, come from the Middle Thames basin. The fifth is sculptured on stone and comes from the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is especially interesting as a commentary on one of the iron swords.

Under each sword description there has been added a brief note on types and possible affinities.

I have to thank Mrs. Brakspear, the vicar of Ebberston, the Thames Conservancy Board, and Reading Museum for allowing me to publish the swords; and Messrs. W. A. Smallcombe, W. Seaby, C. Scott, R. Patterson, D. E. Redfearn, J. D. Cowen, and T. D. Kendrick for much help given.

Fig. 1. Two-edged sword. Fragmentary. Point missing. Now $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Guard straight, sub-rectangular in plan. Pommel bar straight, oval in plan; rivet holes showing, cap missing. Fuller wide and fairly prominent. Blade incomplete, with two sharp edges. On the handle are fragments of what seems to be an oak grip. Some wood also remains on the top of the blade and probably is part of an oak scabbard. Dredged from the mouth of the River Kennet at Reading, Berkshire, at an unknown date. Ordnance Survey 6 in. map, Berks. 37 NE. Now in Reading Museum.

Possibly Dr. Wheeler's type IV—'substantially Frankish'. Date c. A.D. 850–950. Compare the 'Hartolfr' sword illustrated on pl. iv, p. 122, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxviii.

Fig. 2. Two-edged sword. Fragmentary and badly worn. Point missing. Now some 23 in. long. Guard slightly curved with ends bent towards the point. Pommel curved upwards; cap apparently not separate. Blade with two edges; no fuller apparent. The blade has been bent (the bending is shown by the dotted line in the figure), and has snapped at one of the bends. There does not seem enough bending to ascribe the damage to the ceremonial rite discussed by J. D. Cowen in *Trans. Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Soc.* xxxiv, 1934, 175, and by Coffey and Armstrong in *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxviii, 122.

Found when widening the Oxford Road some 800 yards SE. of Tilehurst station, about September 1917 (O.S. 6 in. map, Berks. 29 SW.). Near the find spot an embankment runs northwards, down from an earthwork in Kentwood Grove (Beecham Hill) to the River Thames (see *Berks. Arch. Journal*, xli, 39). Now in Reading Museum (Accession number 16.36).

Possibly Petersen's tenth-century type Y (*De Norske Vikingsverd*, fig. 131). Dr. Wheeler, in *London and the Vikings*, p. 35, places it under his type VI (tenth to eleventh century) as a three-lobed Danish type with flat-curved guards. It possibly recalls the second invasion of Danes in 1006 when they came and, as

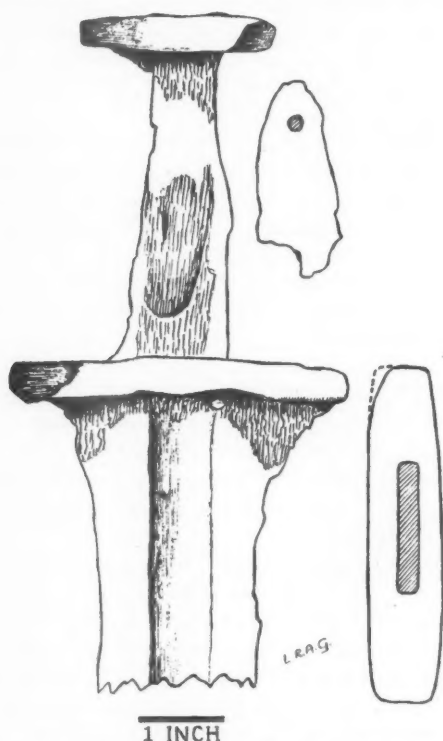


FIG. 1. Mouth of river Kennet, Reading

the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle euphemistically says, 'lighted their camp beacons as they advanced'.

There are references to this sword in Peake's *Archaeology of Berkshire*, p. 129, and in Dr. Wheeler's *London and the Vikings*, p. 35, but there are no descriptions.

Fig. 3. Two-edged sword, Length 32 in. Guard sharply and acutely curved, ends downwards; bi-convex in plan. Pommel bar acutely curved with the ends turning upwards; bi-convex in plan; 2 rivet holes; cap missing. Blade two-edged and entire. Fuller wide.

Found in the River Thames near Twyford, Berkshire (O.S. 6 in. map, Berks. 30 SW.) in February 1893. It is now in the possession of Mrs. E. Brakspear of Henley-on-Thames. It was traced to

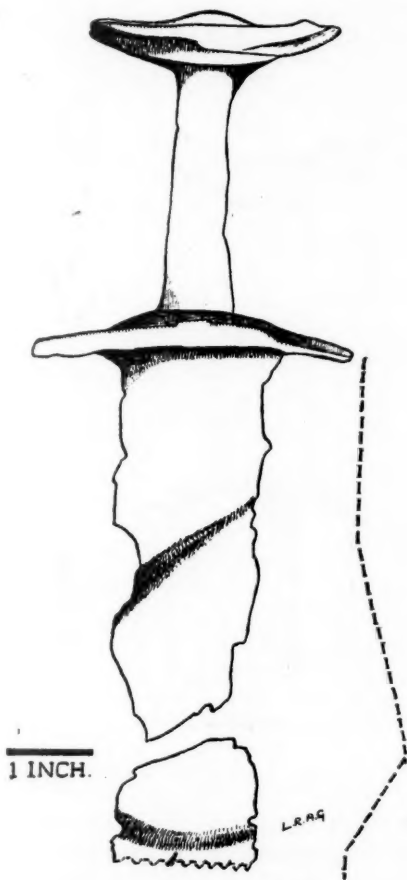
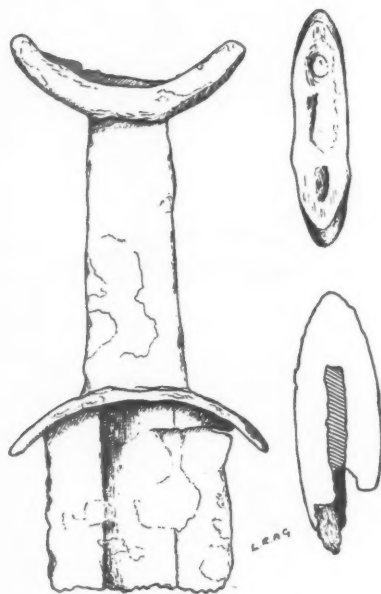


FIG. 2. Tilehurst, Berks.

its present home through a drawing of it found in Dr. Joseph Stevens's excavation diary at Reading Public Library.

It comes under Dr. Wheeler's type V (= Petersen L) and is to be assigned to the first half of the tenth century. It is English of the 'Wallingford' type, although like the Windsor sword (Peake, *Arch. Berks.*, p. 153 and fig. 28) it has no ornament.

Fig. 4. Two-edged sword in a fairly good state of preservation. $32\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Guard curved with the ends bent towards the point; in plan a narrow bi-convex shape. The guard is decorated all over its surface with grooving into which silver has been beaten. On the two perpendicular faces a running diamond design has been marked out in copper which has been placed over the



1 INCH

FIG. 3. Twyford, Berks.

silver in the grooves but has not been beaten on. Within the diamonds occur the remnants of a looped design. Punched holes above and below the diamonds seem to point to some extension of the decoration. The pommel bar and cap are in one piece. The bar, doubly-convex in plan, curves upwards and is decorated in a manner similar to that on the guard. The five lobes are grooved, and silver has been beaten into the grooves (cf. the Wareham sword, *Antiq. Journ.* viii (1928), 361). The fuller is wide and gradually diminishes to within $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the point. The blade is two-edged and is still remarkably resilient. On it, just below the guard, are the remains of what appears to

be an inscription. Like that on the Battersea sword (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd series, iv, 143, and C. E. Vulliamy's *Archaeology of*

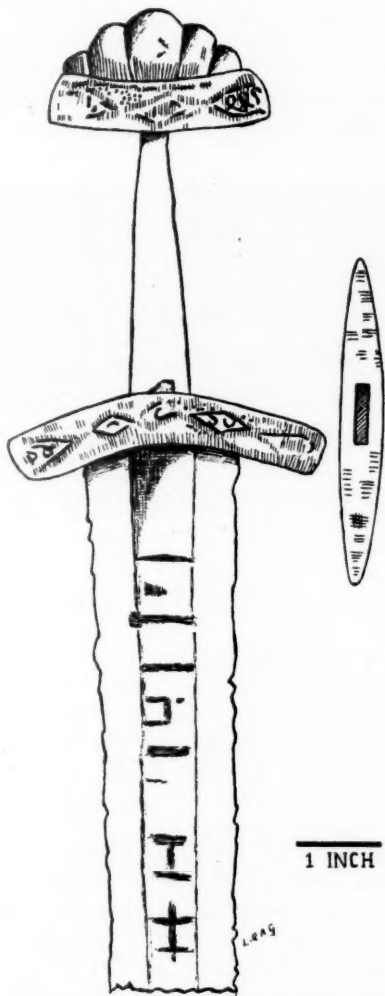


FIG. 4. Tenfoot Bridge, Shifford

Middlesex and London) and on the Thames sword in the Carlisle Museum (J. D. Cowen, *Trans. Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Soc.* xxxiv (1934), 181) this inscription is illegible.

The sword was recovered from the River Thames above Tenfoot Bridge, near Shifford (O.S. 6 in. map, Berks. 5 SW.). It was added to the Thames Conservancy collection (number 90) in Reading Museum in June 1936.

It must be placed under Dr. Wheeler's type VI in spite of its five-lobed pommel. It would perhaps be as well if this type VI were divided into two sections for three- and five-lobed swords as is Dr. Wheeler's type III. Indeed, some of the swords

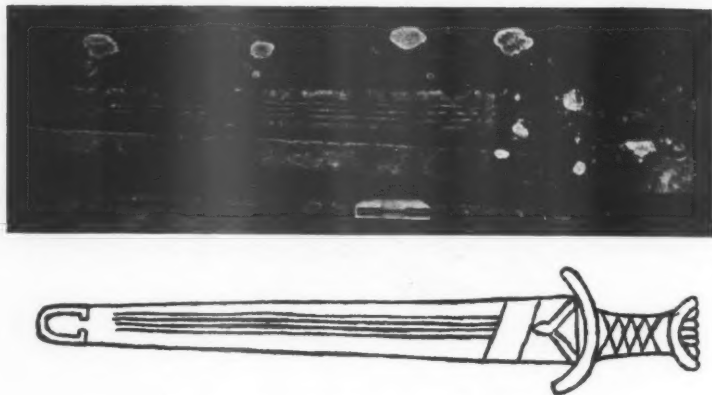


FIG. 5. Ebberston, N.R. Yorks: N. wall of chancel. Scale=3 in.

grouped as three-lobed under type VI are in reality five-lobed (*London Museum Catalogue*, no. 1; *London and the Vikings*, p. 35). The River Witham (Monk's Abbey, Lincoln) sword in the British Museum has three main lobes and two rudimentary ones. It is incidentally like the Tenfoot Bridge sword in being decorated with copper diamonds on silvered grooving and in having an illegible name on the blade. The Canwick Common sword—with 'ANTANANANTANANAN' in silver letters on the blade—has five definite lobes. It is also in the British Museum.

This example is of Danish type and is tenth or early eleventh century in date if it is a development of the three-lobed form, as the River Witham and Ebberston (see below) swords suggest.

Fig. 5. Freestone carved fragment in the north wall of the north aisle of Ebberston church, near Scarborough, in the North Riding. It is possibly part of a grave slab. The fragment is $28\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide at the sword point end, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at the pommel end. The sword itself is $28\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, has downward-curved guard and upward-curved pommel, with a cap

whose five lobes are level-topped and contained within the pommel curve. The carving is especially interesting as it shows the criss-cross binding round the handle of the sword, and the scabbard with four grooves. At the handle end the scabbard has a Y-shaped guard. At the other end is a U-shaped chape. Beneath the scabbard guard is carved part of the sword belt.

It would seem that this sword is a development of the five-lobed sword, type VI, even as such a sword as that on Robert of Normandy's effigy in Gloucester Cathedral is also a descendant of this type, or as the sword illustrated in the late twelfth-century psalter in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow (pl. x in *Illustrations of the Victoria and Albert Museum's Exhibition of English Medieval Art*, 1930) is akin to Petersen's type G (*De Norske Vikingesverd*, p. 85, fig. 71). It may be provisionally dated as late eleventh century or as early twelfth century. The sword is very probably a later variation of Dr. Wheeler's main type VI. Like other Anglo-Viking types, this type was doubtless superseded in the twelfth century by the disc-pommelled sword.

How long this fragment has been in its present position is doubtful. There is no mention of its being on the exterior of the north wall of Ebberston church in the Rev. Joshua Fawcett's *Church Rides in the Neighbourhood of Scarborough* (Simpkin Marshall, 1848), although that exterior is described in detail. The north aisle was added to the nave at the end of the twelfth century.

Four Flint Implements

By J. REID MOIR, F.R.S.

It is now some years since I first drew attention to the discovery of certain very perfect leaf-shaped blades, of Early Solutré type, at Ipswich.¹ These specimens were found during the putting in of deep foundations for a chimney-shaft at the Ipswich Corporation's Power Station in Constantine Road. The blades, which are unabraded, came from below a considerable thickness of gravel, where, it may be supposed, there at one time existed a land surface inhabited by Early Solutré man. This land surface is now buried beneath the Flood Plain terrace of the River Gipping, and is well below the water-table of the locality. It is clear, therefore, that since Early Solutré man lived in the Gipping Valley, a marked sinking of the East Anglian area has taken place. Following the appearance of my paper upon the blades found at Constantine Road, Ipswich, other specimens which, by their forms and manner of flaking, are also referable to Early Solutré times have been recovered.² These examples have come to light about a mile farther up the valley. The site is situated on the south-west of the Bramford Road where the Flood Plain gravel is being exploited by Messrs. Warren Livingstone, Ltd. The gravel is raised by means of a powerful suction-pump, and, from my observations at Bramford Road, I entertain little doubt that, as at Constantine Road, the Flood Plain Early Solutré land-surface is present there below the Flood Plain gravel.

Recently two noteworthy specimens have been found at the Bramford Road. The first, a leaf-shaped blade (fig. 1), is little if at all abraded, and exhibits a few incipient cones of percussion, but no striations. The specimen is made from a blackish flint, with areas and patches of chestnut brown, and its surfaces show a moderate amount of gloss. There are traces of a grey, peaty material in its interstices, and by the nature of the flake-scars, which are bold and in most cases prominently rippled, the blade appears to have been made by skilfully directed blows.

The second specimen (fig. 2) is a ridge-backed, long flake showing secondary flaking at either end on the bulbar surface. The blade is of a dark chocolate-brown colour, is very slightly abraded, and exhibits neither incipient cones of percussion nor striations. It is flaked irregularly along the edges.

¹ *Proc. P.S.E.A.* vol. iv, pt. i, pp. 71-81.

² *Proc. P.S.E.A.* vol. vi, pt. iii, pp. 182-221.

The question as to the precise manner in which flint implements were used cannot, in many cases, be answered satisfactorily. This is notably the case with a number of palaeolithic hand-axes which, by reason of the possession of cutting-edges all round their circumference, would not appear capable of being held in the hand in use, while the successful hafting of such specimens presents many difficulties. It is of interest, therefore, when a hand-axe is found which exhibits characteristics pointing

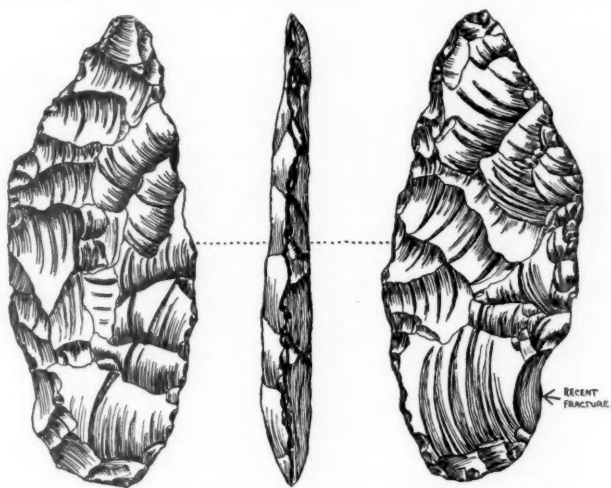


FIG. 1. Early Solutré blade from Bramford Road, Ipswich ($\frac{1}{2}$)

to the manner in which it was used. The specimen (figs. 3 A and 3 B) which shows these characteristics was recovered recently at Warren Hill, Suffolk, where there exists a deposit of gravel very rich in lower palaeolithic relics. As will be observed (fig. 3 A), the implement exhibits two clearly intentional hollows (indicated by arrows in fig. 3 A) in either side of the specimen. I think that these hollows are best explained by supposing them to have been used to facilitate attachment of the implement to a haft, in which case the narrower, bluntly pointed region was the chief functional portion of the specimen. Other hand-axes have been found at various places exhibiting similar hollows, and it may be presumed that such implements were also hafted. But, while this is the case, the manner of using the very numerous specimens which have a cutting-edge all round their circumference remains unexplained.

The last specimen which I wish to describe in this note was

found in the 100-ft. terrace of the Thames at Barnfield Pit, Swanscombe. The implement was, in all probability, derived from the Middle Gravel in this section, and, judging by the form and flaking of the specimen, it is to be relegated to either Middle or Late St. Acheul times. K. P. Oakley and Mary Leakey have drawn attention to the discovery of flake implements of High Lodge (Clacton III) type in the Middle Gravel at Swanscombe, 'where they are associated with contemporary hand-axes of late-Middle Acheulian type'. These authors remark further that 'for



FIG. 2. Early Solutré blade from Bramford Road, Ipswich. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

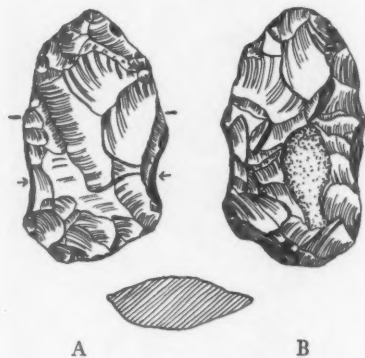


FIG. 3. Hand-axe showing hollows to facilitate hafting, from Warren Hill Pit, Suffolk. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

our present purpose, however, the important point is that flake-tools of undoubted Clacton III type were being made in this country at the same time as Middle Acheulian hand-axes'. They also state: 'When we come to explain the juxtaposition of flake-tools of Late Clactonian (High Lodge) type with Acheulian hand-axes, we either have to envisage the makers of flake-tools, and the makers of hand-axes as distinct peoples living in close proximity . . . or else we have to attribute the flake-tools in question to the makers of the hand-axes.'¹

The specimen (figs. 4 A and 4 B) from Barnfield Pit may throw some light on this question because it is a typical St. Acheul hand-axe made from an equally typical Clacton III flake. The flaking angle is 110° and the implement, which is unabraded with its flake-scars all of one period, is made from the well-known 'banded' flint of Swanscombe. There is no doubt, therefore, that in this specimen there is to be observed the workmanship of

¹ *Proc. Prehis. Soc.*, new series, vol. iii, pt. 2, pp. 240, 241.

some one who was equally familiar with both the Clacton III and St. Acheul techniques. There may be various explanations advanced to account for this, but it seems unreasonable to suppose, in view of the discovery of the implement under description, that the hand-axes and flake implements found in the Middle Gravel at Swanscombe were made by separate races of people. There were a few hand-axes found in the brick-earth at High

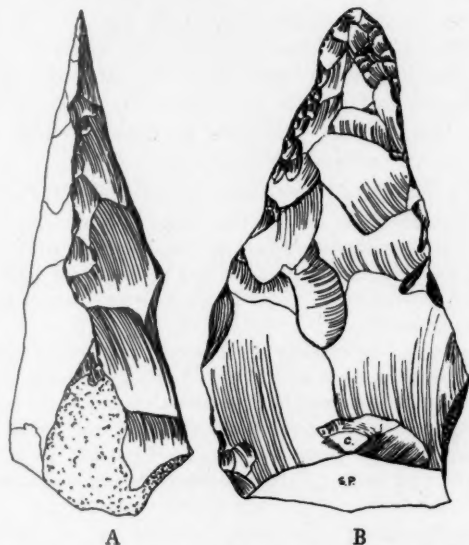


FIG. 4. St. Acheul hand-axe made from a Clacton III flake from the (?) Middle Gravel at Barnfield Pit, Swanscombe. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

S.P. = striking platform; C. = cone of percussion.

Lodge, and these (one is preserved in Ipswich Museum) appear to be contemporary with the Clacton III specimens from that site. I think, moreover, it is probable that future discoveries may show that the earlier Clacton specimens were contemporary with Lower St. Acheul hand-axes. It may be remarked that this specimen, which has kindly been presented to Ipswich Museum (where the other items mentioned in this note are also housed) by Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A., combines in its own person, so to speak, the attributes of both what is known as a core and a flake implement. But the term 'core implement' should be used with discretion, as most hand-axes are, in reality, made from flakes.

Belgic and other early pottery found at North Ferriby, Yorks. With comments on pre-Claudian Romano-Gaulish influence in Britain

By PHILIP CORDER, F.S.A., and T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.

IN the summer of 1932 two young geologists, Messrs. C. W. and E. V. Wright, while examining the low cliffs of the Humber Bank, near North Ferriby, noticed dark patches of black earth containing bones and sherds (*Y.A.J.* xxxi, 199). The material collected by them from these pits at various times since then forms the principal subject of this paper.

Mr. C. W. Wright himself describes the place as follows:

On the Humber shore west of the village of North Ferriby there is a cliff, known as Redcliff, rising to a maximum height of between 20 and 30 ft. It is, roughly, bounded at the east by the Long Plantation and at the west by Melton Creek. Geologically it is a section of the upper part of a terminal moraine.

Several years ago my brother and I noticed potsherds and animal bones in patches of black earth near the top of this cliff and at intervals along its length. Some of these patches are rubbish pits, and some probably hut floors: owing to their situation on the edge of the cliff and the fact that a public footpath runs along the top, we have had to rely on natural erosion of the cliff to reveal these patches. So far we have noted about eighteen of them scattered over the length of the section.

The three most prolific pits lay at the middle of the eastern of the two fields, though nearly all the thin white pot (no. 36) came from the west field, between the creek and the stile. We have observed no traces of structures in stone or wood, but there is a cross-section of a U-shaped pit or trench, originally about 4 ft. deep, with a layer of large stones about a foot from the bottom, extending half-way across: this seems to have been an oven or furnace of some sort.

Evidently the site was a settlement occupying the only piece of high ground at the water's edge for some miles.

The stretch of cliff where the finds have been made is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in an east-south-easterly direction from the small walled town of Petuaria at Brough, the capital of the Parisii. The site of this town is known by excavation to have been first occupied about the middle of the first century.¹ It is situated on the north bank of the Humber at the point where Ermine Street, the Roman road from Lincoln to Malton and York, crosses the river. The town

¹ *Excavations at the Roman Town at Brough, East Yorkshire*, by Philip Corder and Rev. T. Romans, 1933-1937, University College, Hull. Four Interim Reports.

began its existence as a collection of the huts of the Parisii, who had, no doubt, been attracted to the spot when Ermine Street was laid out and north Lincolnshire came under Roman influence. This must have taken place soon after the establishment of the Ninth Legion at Lincoln in A.D. 47, and there is no reason

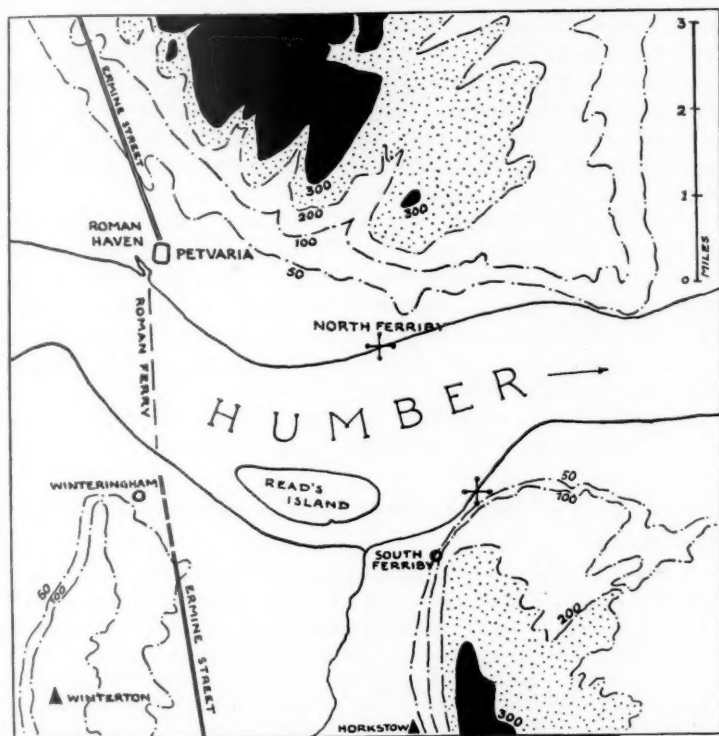


FIG. 1. Sketch-map showing the site at North Ferriby in relation to the Roman town at Brough (Petuaria)

to doubt that from that time until the campaigns of Cerialis the Humber virtually formed the Roman frontier.

A glance at the accompanying sketch map (fig. 1) will show that, before crossing the river, Ermine Street leaves the high ground of the Lincolnshire Wolds to the east. Its line north of Petuaria continues to skirt the western edge of the Yorkshire Wolds, thus avoiding the deep valleys that cut into the hills. Petuaria itself, however, is only a few feet above high-water level. The site of the North Ferriby settlement, on the other hand, is

less than a mile from the high Wolds, and lies on the only piece of high ground for miles at the water's edge.

It is situated directly opposite the equally high land on the Lincolnshire side of the river at South Ferriby. A large collection of coins, brooches, and small bronze objects in the Hull Museum have been collected from near South Ferriby, and seem to have been votive offerings from St. Chad's Well. They include such early first-century types as two Aucissa fibulae, though the small objects extend down to the Middle Ages.¹ It seems probable, then, that the pre-Roman crossing of the river followed the high ground. The North Ferriby settlement was conveniently placed both for communication with the inhabitants of the Lincolnshire Wolds and for traffic by sea, which the finds suggest.

The abundant pottery recovered from the first phase of the occupation of Petuaria, before its Romanization very early in the second century,² though much of it is of local manufacture and without parallel, can be confidently assigned to the second half of the first century. There is practically no overlap between it and the material from North Ferriby, which is described in detail below. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Parisii, who inhabited the settlement at North Ferriby, abandoned that site and established themselves at Petuaria soon after A.D. 47.

DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY FROM THE RUBBISH PITS³ (figs. 2, 3) *Terra Sigillata.*

1. Plate, form 15/17. Cf. Loeschke 3b (O. & P., xlii, 12), *Haltern* Abb. 2, 7-8, and O. & P., xlii, 23, 26, 27. The relatively upright wall and the slight in-bend at the rim are early features and are often found on early examples of forms 17 and 15/17 and their Arretine prototypes (cf. O. & P., xlii, 2, 7, 8, 12, 13). No. 7 is by BILICATVS and comes from the pre-Claudian occupation at Xanten. The well-marked fluting of the exterior, opposite the $\frac{1}{4}$ -round moulding, is also, usually, an early characteristic. Dull brownish-red glaze as frequently found on Arretine ware and also on the earliest provincial products of south Gaul. The glaze is rubbed off, not flaked off. The fracture is 'soft', a feature more common in Arretine than in early provincial ware. In some very early examples of provincial ware the 'soft' fracture is, however, present. It is extremely difficult to distinguish between fragmentary examples of the early plain products of south Gaul and contemporary Italic ware. Students of the early sigillata from Sheepen

¹ T. Sheppard, *A Collection of Roman Antiquities from S. Ferriby*, Hull Museum Publications, nos. 38, 39, 64, 65.

² Brough, iv, figs. 10-12.

³ We wish to express our indebtedness to Mr. M. R. Hull for information on various points. The facilities afforded us of inspecting his photographs of Colchester types and of comparing the North Ferriby pottery with similar ware, recovered from the Sheepen site at Colchester, have been much appreciated.

Farm, Colchester, frequently meet with this difficulty. Whilst the glaze, paste, and 'fracture' of the piece are of Arretine character, the form approximates more closely to provincial examples of this type. We are therefore disposed to regard it as a very early product of south Gaul. But from the chronological point of view the question whether the piece is Italian or provincial is not of much importance, for its typology is undoubtedly pre-

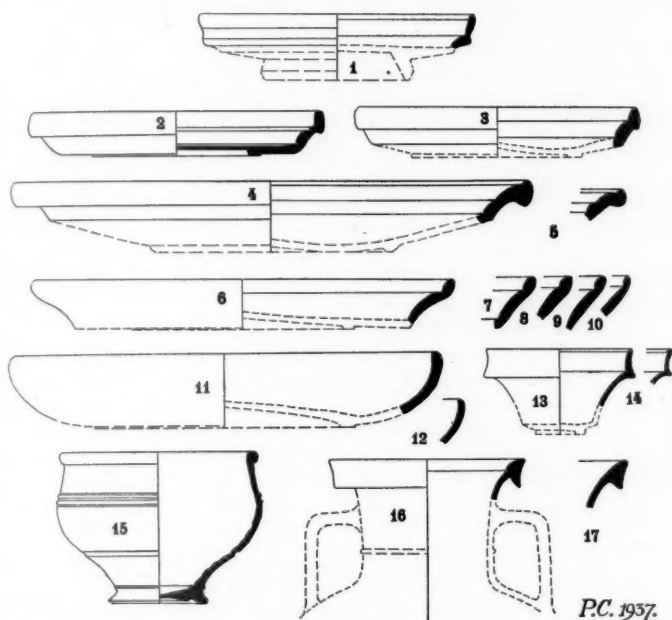


FIG. 2. Pottery from the Rubbish Pits on the Humber bank at North Ferriby, East Yorkshire ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Claudian. Neither at Richborough nor at Roman Verulamium has so early an example of plain Samian been found.

Belgic Terra Nigra.

2. Platter with pendent lip. Cf. Loeschcke 72 Bb. (Haltern, 11 B.C.-A.D. 16), Ritterling 97 Ab (Hofheim, A.D. 40-51), *Colchester* type 8, *Colchester Cat.* vi, 58, 59. Pale whitish ware with dark grey glossy surface. The footstand is functional as in its Haltern prototype. On the other hand, that of the Hofheim type, which belongs to the Claudian period (*Hofheim*, p. 333), is reduced to a mere superfluous rudiment. It may therefore be surmised that the North Ferriby plate is intermediate in date.

3. Platter of similar form to no. 2, but in reddish-brown, and without the glossy surface. A native copy of no. 2, as at Colchester and Verulamium (*Verulamium*, p. 155).

4. Large platter with moulded wall and pendent lip. Cf. *Haltern* 72a, 72b; *Hofheim* 97 Aa; *Colchester* type 5a; *Silchester*, lxxiv, 187; *Colchester Mus. Rep.* 1928, viii, 6744; *Verulamium* (Praewood), fig. 12, 8-10. Light grey ware with coating rubbed off. The form displays extraordinarily little change from its Haltern prototype. At Hofheim, where this plate is assigned to the Claudian period, the profiling does not appear to be as precise as in the North Ferriby example (cf. *Hofheim*, Abb. 86, 1-3).

5. Rim of a similar but smaller platter.

6. Dish with upright rim or lip, in grey ware with smooth, glossy, black surface. It may be regarded as a simplified variety of the preceding types in which the pendent lip has disappeared. A further devolution may be seen in the *Hofheim* type 97B, in which the lip has become an integral part of the wall of the vessel. This type is absent from Haltern, but is the commonest *terra nigra* dish at Colchester (type 14), as it appears to be in our collection. On the continent it belongs to the Tiberian and Claudian periods, and it occurs in a more dish-like form in both Claudian and pre-Claudian association at Verulamium (*Verulamium*, fig. 23, 9). The North Ferriby examples appear to be earlier than *Hofheim* type 97B. Cf. also *Silchester*, lxxiv, 186; *Colchester Cat.*, vi, 62, 64.

7-10. Rims of similar dishes in *terra nigra*.

11. Dish with rounded wall and slightly in-bent rim, in smooth grey ware with glossy black surface. Cf. *Hofheim* 99A and *Colchester* type 16a. The ware is similar to no. 6. This dish appears to have been developed under native rather than Roman influence. At Hofheim it is extraordinarily abundant in the Claudian period, but also occurs in the Vespasianic occupation. It supplanted the Haltern plates (Loeschcke 73, 74) at latest in the reign of Tiberius (*Hofheim*, p. 336).

12. Rim of same type.

13. Small bell-shaped cup with upright concave rim, in smooth grey ware with glossy black surface. Cf. *Haltern* 80b and *Hofheim* 103 Aa. It is an imitation of the Arretine cup, Loeschcke 8. The rim is delimited internally by a groove as in its Haltern prototype. It is rather thinner and more acutely carinated than *Colchester* type 57, and resembles *Haltern* type 80b more closely than *Hofheim* type 103 Aa, the latter being less precisely profiled. It may perhaps be assigned to the first quarter of the first century. Cf. also *Silchester*, lxxiii, 174; *Verulamium*, fig. 13, 26.

14. Rim of another, similar but thinner.

Remarks: The North Ferriby Belgic platters and dishes, in general, carry the glossy, polished surface which is so frequently found on continental examples, a characteristic of many early examples at Colchester and Silchester and a feature which is seldom met with on platters of a Belgic type on definitely Roman sites in Britain, such as Richborough and Roman Verulamium. For this and other reasons an importation from the Continent may be surmised.

Belgic Bowl.

15. Small bowl in thin, smooth, red ware with white slip coating. Moulded rim, fine double cordons around shoulder, and wide groove separating

slightly incurved lower portion from the body. Well-marked foot-ring and raised base.

Jugs.

16. Jug in white pipe-clay with overhanging concave rim, which is deeply undercut. Probably similar to *Hofheim* type 58 with double handle, and *Colchester* type 161c, but neither of these has the $\frac{1}{4}$ -round moulding inside the rim. Ritterling considered that this type of jug began to appear in the reign of Tiberius and did not outlast the middle of the first century (*Hofheim*, p. 289). In this context, compare the example in the pre-Claudian Grave-group at Trier, no. 710. The deeply undercut rim is highly characteristic of the Tiberian period: cf. *Verulamium*, fig. 22, 1, for a one-handed jug of this type, dated to A.D. 5-35. The example is probably pre-Claudian.

17. Similar to no. 16, but coarser and without the internal moulding at the rim, cf. *Colchester* type 161a.

Butt-beakers.

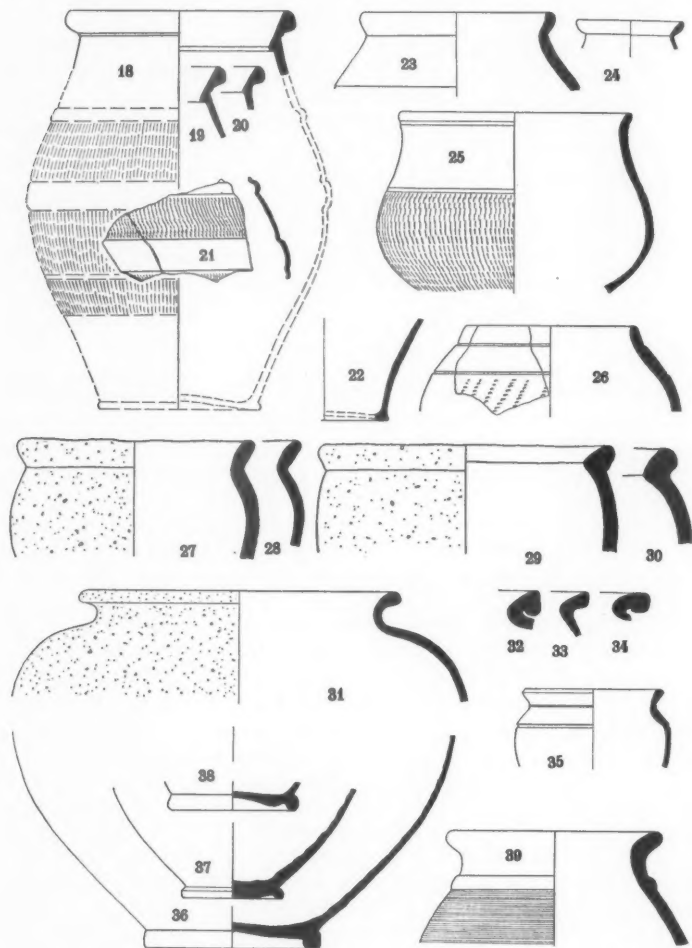
The butt-beaker is highly characteristic of the Augustan-Tiberian period. On the Continent it is a frequent type-form in central and Belgic Gaul and is well represented at Mont Beuvray, *ante* B.C. 5¹ (cf. Bulliot, *Fouilles du Mont Beuvray*, pls. vi, 3, 5, xvi, 1, xxii, 3, xxiii, 14, xxiv, 3, xxv, 9), and on Rhenish and neighbouring sites of the pre-Claudian period (cf. early grave-groups at Trier, nos. 488, 890). In a modified form and technique it continued to be produced in the Claudian period, but with markedly decreasing frequency. Subsequent to the mid-first century it is only represented by sporadic and degenerate variants.

In the earlier examples the rim is concavo-convex, as at Haltern (Loeschcke types 84A, 85). But early in the first century the internal concavity of the rim is usually replaced by a flat bevelled surface, tending to become rounded or convex in some examples, as at Praewood, Verulamium, where the group-type is dated A.D. 5-35 (cf. *Verulamium*, fig. 14, 31a-d). In the Claudian period at Hofheim, where this vessel is very rare, the internal surface of the rim is no longer concave or bevelled but describes a simple outward curve (Ritterling, 102). A similar devolutionary process is seen in a butt-beaker of about the same date at Roman Verulamium (*Verulamium*, figs. 34, 54, pp. 194-5). So also, in late variants of this type, which occur sporadically, the internal surface of the rim is almost invariably outcurved (cf. *Richborough*, *Reps.* ii, 142; iii, 271). These rim-types are illustrated on fig. 4. Whilst they are true to these periods, transitional variants are not uncommon, some of the late examples, as our no. 7, displaying other affinities, in addition to those of the butt-beaker. In like manner, variations from the early type are seen in the Claudian butt-beakers figured by Behrens (*Katalog Bingen*, xiv, 8, 9). The form of the vessel is no longer elongated but is distinctly globular, and it lacks the cordons so characteristic of pre-Claudian examples.

In many vessels the fabric is thin and frequently cordoned, the inter-spaces between the cordons, which are often broad, being decorated with

¹ Some occupation continued into the early first century A.D., cf. *op. cit.*, p. 164.

vertical striations (or rouletting) or other linear *motif*. This is the characteristic pre-Claudian continental ornamentation, and when met with in



PC. 1987.

FIG. 3. Pottery from the Rubbish Pits on the Humber bank at North Ferriby, East Yorkshire (†)

Britain, on thin fabric of this type, it suggests importation (cf. *Verulamium*, pl. LVA, 3-6; p. 175). Native imitations occur in heavier fabric and are of inferior technique.

18. Rim of Belgic butt-beaker in soft white ware. It has a triangular

lip and the external junction of the rim with the wall of the vessel is marked by a ridge or angle-cordon. This 'angle-cordon' occurs on early first-century vessels (cf. *Verulamium*, fig. 14, 31 a-e; *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxvii, fig. 32, 3). The internal surface of the rim is no longer slightly concave, as in the Haltern and other early examples, but is flat and bevelled, as in a number of early first-century vessels of this type (*Colchester* type 113; *Verulamium*, fig. 14, 31 c-d; *Colchester Mus. Rep.* 1928, vii, 6835, 27). Its lower border is defined by an offset. The barrel-shaped form has been restored in the drawing by analogy with such a beaker as that already noted in the *Colchester Report*, mentioned above, which is decorated with zones of fine rouletting alternating with broad, convex, plain bands or cordons around the body. Numerous fragments of such vessels were found in our collection, cf. no. 21, below. It may be noted that our type of rim represents an intermediate stage between Augustan and Claudian examples of this vessel.

19. Similar rim in very hard smooth pinkish-buff ware.

20. Similar rim in hard yellowish-buff ware.

21. Sherd of very thin white ware from the side of such a vessel as no. 18. This was one of several such pieces, all from butt-beakers. Highly characteristic of continental fabric.

22. Fragment of a typical base, probably from the same vessel as no. 20.

23. Beaker in sandy reddish-buff ware with grey core, containing some crystalline particles. *Colchester* type 115; *Silchester*, lxx, 151.

24. Rim of small beaker in smooth drab ware. Cf. *Silchester*, lxx, 155.

Other Wares.

25. Bowl in rather soft reddish-brown ware, flaky inside, but with smooth almost black 'soapy' interior. A plain, slightly concave upper part below a lipless rim is separated by a shallow groove from the bulbous body, covered with rouletting. The diameter is approximate, as the drawing was made from numerous fragments. No part of the base was recovered.

26. Jar in gritty black ware, with lipless rim. The core is red-brown and contains some crystalline particles. The vessel is smoothed above the shoulder groove, and has oblique lines stabbed with a comb around the body.

27, 28. Jars in hard hand-made calcite-gritted ware, coffee-brown to black in colour, considerably pitted. Cf. *Brough*, iv, fig. 13, 76 from Pit 2. This native Iron Age ware persists in east Yorkshire from pre-Roman times throughout the Roman period.

29. Cooking-pot in hard hand-made calcite-gritted ware with reddish core and black surface.

30. Another larger, but of similar form, in coffee-brown ware. Both these are paralleled from the earliest occupation of Petuaria (*Brough*, iv, fig. 10, 18, 19). No example of this native cooking-pot has appeared in a stratified deposit after c. A.D. 100, but its occurrence here with early Belgic platters at North Ferriby indicates that it had a long life, and was in use from pre-Claudian times to the end of the first century.

31. Large jar in very soft thin black ware, heavily charged with fine calcitic grit, and much pitted. The surface is 'soapy' to the touch.

32. Jar with undercut rim in soft red ware.

33. Rim in smooth red ware. Probably a butt-beaker like *Silchester*, lxx, 154.

34. Under-cut rim in hard gritty black ware.

35. Small jar in dark red ware with white slip coating, mostly worn off. In form it resembles the later examples of *Colchester* type 114.


36. Lower part of a jug in hard smooth drab ware. The footring is rectangular in section, and the base raised and slightly domed. It comes probably from a single-handled flagon, with flat 4-ribbed handle, *Colchester* type 140b.

37. Base of a flagon in smooth flaky ware with 'soapy' black surface and brown core.

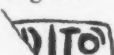
38. Base of a flagon in smooth red-brown ware.

39. Cooking-pot in very coarse sandy black ware with crumbling red-brown surface. A broad cord on separates the short neck from the body, which is roughened by faint combings or rillings. This type is common at *Colchester* and at *Belgic Verulamium* (*Verulamium* fig. 22, 9). It occurs also in the early Parisian occupation at *Petuaria* (*Brough*, iv, fig. 11, 24), but in harder ware with better finish.

Stamps on Belgic terra nigra.

1.  Complete stamp probably from a platter like no. 2,

though no part of the side remains attached to the flat base with its low foot-ring, on which the stamp occurs. Mr. M. R. Hull has examined this stamp, and reports that it does not occur at *Colchester*. It may be either *MARCIO* with *MA* ligulate, not recorded in *C.I.L.* xiii, or *MARTIO* from *Triguères* (*Loiret*) and *Paris* (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 1284, b, d), though neither has *MA* ligulate.

2.  Mr. Hull writes, 'Without doubt the second half of a

stamp so far recorded once only, at *Colchester*. It reads *VIZITOS* or *VRITOS*'. This *Colchester* stamp occurs on a platter of *Colchester* type 13, similar to nos. 7-10 above. The platter has a glossy polished surface and functional footstand.

A careful examination of the North Ferriby pottery demonstrates that it dates, almost wholly, from the first half of the first century A.D. and that much of it is typologically pre-Claudian. A considerable proportion has undoubtedly been imported. Native or local imitations, especially of *Terra nigra*, occasionally occur. Coarse ware of purely local manufacture has also been found.

Amongst the examples of early fabric the following may be noted: nos. 1, 2, 5, 6-10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18-22, and 24.

A comparative study of these fragments in relation to typologically similar ware found at *Sheepen* (*Colchester*), *Praewood*, and

Leicester fully supports the above-mentioned conclusion. If then, as seems certain, much of the early pottery at North Ferriby—consisting as it does of Tiberian Samian ware, certain pieces of Terra nigra with typical continental surface-polish, early butt-beakers, etc.—is of pre-Claudian date, the question of the extent of the pre-Conquest Romano-Gaulish commercial penetration into Britain arises. North Ferriby must be added to the localities which have furnished evidence of this influence. How did it reach a site so far north; by land or by sea? Penetration by land is difficult to understand, for, as far as can be ascertained, Leicester is the nearest site where pottery of a similar kind has been found. On the other hand, communication by sea would be comparatively easy. In this context it should be noted that there was a full and active continental trade with Camulodunum in pre-Claudian times. It may be surmised that some of this early trade found its way along the east coast of Britain to North Ferriby.¹ An early two-handled jug, found near Whitby, suggests an even farther extension of coastal trade. The site is situated in the territory of the Parisii, and these early finds—many of which are of 'Belgic' type—furnish a striking instance of the extension of Romano-Gallic influence amongst a tribe which was not of the Belgic stock. It is evident that the continental trader did not inquire into the nationality of his customer, nor did the latter hesitate to purchase because of his lineal descent.

This appears to be an appropriate place for a brief summary of the details of pre-Claudian commercial penetration, as evidenced by certain types of pottery. There is, of course, abundant evidence, both historical² and archaeological,³ of pre-Claudian Romano-Gallic trade with Britain. The classes of pottery cited are Arretine ware, early South Gaulish red-glazed ware, early types of Terra nigra and rubra, butt-beakers, girth-beakers, and beakers decorated with herring-bone in relief (Loeschcke's 'Grätenbecher', type 86). All these types are highly characteristic of the Augustan-Tiberian period on Rhine sites, which, owing to fortunate historical circumstances, can be securely dated.⁴ When found in Britain these types may date in general from the first half of the first century, the Tiberian period being the age of

¹ The possibility of river-transit, in one direction or other, should not be overlooked.

² Strabo, *Geographia*, ii, 153; iv, 278.

³ Silchester and Camulodunum are outstanding examples in the archaeological field.

⁴ Amongst these sites may be mentioned Haltern, Xanten, and Neuss (Sels tiley). The contents of the early grave-groups at Trier strikingly illustrate the period of these classes of pottery.

selection. The pedestal urn and the bead-rim pot are not included for obvious reasons, amongst them being the long-continued life of both types.

It has been thought that much of the Arretine ware found in Britain should be relegated to the category of 'survivals'. Whilst sporadic pieces of this ware might have been brought over by the soldier or civilian, there can be little doubt that the bulk of it was imported in pre-Conquest times. The reasons for this view are briefly stated below:

(a) On the Continent, at Hofheim, first occupied in A.D. 40, only a few scraps of Arretine ware survived. At Aislingen, first occupied c. A.D. 20, this ware is very scantily represented (see *Archaeologia*, lxxviii, 99).

(b) In Britain, at Richborough, first occupied in A.D. 43, no Arretine ware has been found. At Roman Verulamium, where a considerable quantity of Claudian Sigillata has been found, this ware is entirely absent. Here, together with its associated early butt-beakers, girth-beakers, and 'Grätenbechers', it has to be sought in the pre-Roman Belgic settlement. At Roman Colchester it is not definitely represented. The provenance of the contents of the early grave-group, May, 8/68, with its Arretine cup, Drag. 25 by XANTHVS, is uncertain. Here, as at Verulamium, Arretine ware and its associated early beakers and early Terra nigra and rubra must be sought in the extra-mural Belgic settlements.¹ Even at Maiden Castle, where the only effective Roman occupation dates from the pre-Flavian period, Arretine ware is awaiting.

(c) Already in the Claudian period South Gaulish ware had begun to find its way into Italy, as evidenced by a number of examples in the Mus. S. Francesca Romana and Mus. Nazionale, Rome. At Ostia, also, decorated ware of a Claudian type is forthcoming (cf. Knorr, *Germania*, April 1935, Abb. 2, 3). The almost complete absence of Arretine ware from Claudian sites in the Western provinces convincingly proves that it had ceased to be exported, as a commercial product, at this period. In this connexion, the early invasion of the Italian market by the wares of south Gaul is highly significant.

The butt-beaker, so characteristic of the Augustan-Tiberian period, is found with extreme rarity on definitely Claudian sites,

¹ The chronological importance of these facts will be appreciated when it is stated that throughout its life the settlement of Sheepen remained in native occupation, and that evidence is accumulating to the effect that the earliest Roman military station must be placed in the more plateau-like area, now largely occupied by Colchester itself.

such as Hofheim, Richborough, Roman Colchester, and Roman Verulamium. It is thus highly probable that its production, as a prevailing type, had ceased before the accession of Claudius.¹ As has already been pointed out, at Claudian Hofheim, the rim had undergone a marked change, no longer displaying the internal bevel of typical Tiberian vessels, but describing a simple

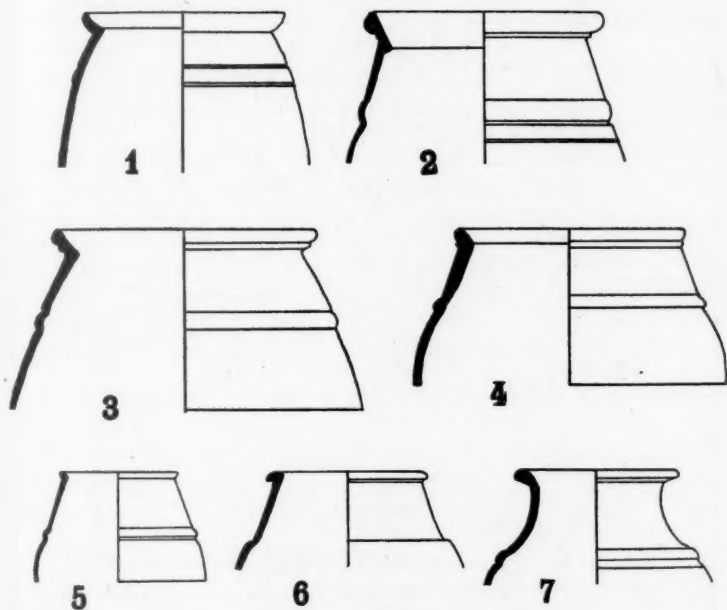


FIG. 4. Rim-types of butt-beakers, showing chronological sequence (†). 1. Augustan, *Haltern*, 85. 2. Tiberian, *Sheepen Farm*. 3-4. *Verulamium*, A.D. 5-35. 5. Claudian, *Hofheim*, 102. 6. *Richborough*, Rep. ii, 142, late variant. 7. *Richborough*, Rep. iii, 271, A.D. 80-120.

outward curve,² a feature also characteristic of later and sporadic examples of the type (cf. fig. 4, 6, 7, rim-types). Bearing these facts in mind, it is therefore reasonable to assume that where, on a given site, a number of these early beakers are found (whether

¹ It is, of course, not suggested that the production of the butt-beaker ceased suddenly and at the same time on all sites; but the rarity of the early type-form on definitely Claudian sites cannot be too strongly emphasized.

² Very rarely examples with the early bevelled rim have been found on Claudian sites. See *Richborough*, iii, 277, from the 'rapid' silt of the Claudian ditch. Probably imported by the invading army, as also the two *SENICIO* bowls (*ibid.*, iii, pl. xxii, 1, 2), found in the same ditch.

LOCALITIES WHERE ROMANO-GAULISH POTTERY OF PRE-CLAUDIAN TYPE HAS BEEN FOUND

CAMULODUNUM: *Colchester and Essex Mus. Rep.* 1928, pl. vi, 6072. 27, Arretine plate, Loeschcke 3b; 6519. 27, Terra nigra plate, Loeschcke 72; pl. vii, 6835. 27, butt-beaker; 6108. 27, Terra rubra cup, Loeschcke 80b; 6836. 27, 'Grätenbecher', Loeschcke 86; 6849. 27 girth-beaker, Loeschcke 87. Also many other examples, all from the Sheepen district. A full report of the excavations in this district, by Messrs. Hawkes and Hull, will be published as a *Report of the Research Committee*.

HAUXTON, CAMBS.: Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region*, pl. xiii, 18, Butt-beaker.

FOXTON, CAMBS.: O. & P. *Terra Sigillata*, pl. ii, 2, Arretine crater, by CN ATEIVS XANTHVS, datable to the first third of the first century A.D. Oxé (*Frühgallische Reliefgefässe vom Rhein*, p. 2) dates the cessation of the activity of ATEIVS about A.D. 21. Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. xx, 4, Terra nigra plate, Loeschcke 72, by DIVERVS, whose wares occur at Haltern and London. The London plate is later than the Foxton one (cf. *London in Roman Times*, fig. 53), having undergone the same devolutionary process as examples found at Claudian Hofheim (cf. Ritt. type 97 Ab)—the footstand being functionless; pl. xx, 5, Terra nigra plate, Loeschcke 73. This type does not occur on Claudian sites. Also a Belgic stamp TORNOC
VOCAR

ROYSTON, HERTS.: Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. xiii, 3, girth-beaker, early type of rim.

STANFORDBURY, BEDS.: Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. xx, 2, 3. Two very early cups by the South Gaulish potter COCVS, which may date from the Tiberian period. No. 2 is a Drag. 27 with rouletted wall, an exact copy of its Arretine prototype (cf. Loeschcke 11). No. 3 is a Ritt. 5 with a rouletted rim, as in its Arretine prototype (cf. Loeschcke 8b).

SHEFFORD, BEDS.: Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. xx, 6, Terra nigra plate, as North Ferriby no. 2.

LITLINGTON, CAMBS.: Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. xx, 7, Terra nigra plate, as North Ferriby no. 2.

LEICESTER: Decorated Arretine ware in the style of M. PERENNIVS BARGATHES or P. CORNELIVS (see *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, p. 58) and dating from the first third of the first century A.D. Plain Arretine fragments (*Trans. Leicester Lit. and Phil. Soc.* xxxviii, pl. 1, 1, Loeschcke 2; pl. viii, 70, Loeschcke 1). Many butt-beakers, one of which has an early concavo-convex rim; two with bevelled rims of the Sheepen and North Ferriby type, whilst most of them show an element of the bevel. Some of them are imported, but most of them are local imitations. Girth-beakers, which appear to be of local manufacture. Terra nigra and rubra fabric, some of which has early continental surface polish. Miss Kathleen Kenyon in her account of the recent excavations (*op. cit.*, p. 33) points out that the earliest occupation is represented by a number of pits dug into the natural soil, which contained much Belgic pottery, with which was associated some scraps of Samian ware. This Samian ware appears to be of pre-Flavian date. It is, however,

difficult to regard this Belgic and Samian ware as contemporary. A full report will appear shortly.

NORTH FERRIBY: see above.

LONDON: Chiefly Arretine Ware. See Pryce and Oswald, *Archaeologia*, lxxviii, 74-80. Illustrations, p. 77. Potters' stamps: AMAB, ATEIVS, CORNELIVS, HILARIVS, SECVNDVS, ZOILVS. With the exception of AMAB, the stamps of these potters occur at one or other of the well-dated sites of Mont Beuvray, *ante* 5 B.C., Haltern, 11 B.C.-A.D. 16, and Sels, *ante* A.D. 41. Their period of chief activity was in the reign of Tiberius.

PRAEWOOD: R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Verulamium*. The pre-Claudian period at Belgic Verulamium. Arretine ware, fig. 11. Belgic Terra nigra and rubra, fig. 12 and fig. 13, 26, 27. Butt-beakers, fig. 14. Girth-beaker, fig. 14, 33a. Pl. LVA, imported fragments of Butt-beakers and 'Gräten-bechers'.

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT, HANTS: C. Hawkes and G. C. Dunning, *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxvii, 306 ff. Fig. 32, nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, butt-beakers; nos. 7-9, Belgic Terra nigra. Nos. 8 and 9 are Loeschcke's type 73, which did not last into the Claudian period.

OARE, WILTS.: *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxxvi. Pls. v D, Arretine cup, stamp JPLEV; VI A, Arretine plate, stamped ?ATEIVS; VI E, Belgic plate; VIII B, butt-beaker, early angular decoration. Ten pieces of Arretine ware were found.

HENGISTBURY HEAD, HANTS: J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Report*, pls. XIII, 8, butt-beaker; XXVII, 28, Terra nigra plate, Loeschcke 73.

SILCHESTER: Many examples of pre-Claudian Romano-Gaulish pottery have been found at this well-attested early site. See May, *The Pottery found at Silchester*: Arretine ware, both decorated and plain, pls. iv, v. Belgic terra nigra with continental surface-polish, pl. LXXIV, 185, Loeschcke 72 Bb, as North Ferriby no. 2; 186, as North Ferriby no. 6; 187, 188, Loeschcke 72 A, 72b, as North Ferriby nos. 4, 5; 189, Loeschcke 73, &c. Butt-beakers; pl. LXX, 150-2, with Augustan concavo-convex rim; 153-5, with bevelled rim, as usual at Sheepen and North Ferriby. Tiberian South Gaulish ware: see O. & P. *Terra Sigillata*, xxvi, 3, VITLVS; xxviii, 3. See also early stamps of ACVTVS, May, *op. cit.*, LXXXI, 1a, AC; 1c & 2c OFFIC ACVTI superimposed and with double border. Arretine stamps: SEXTVS ANNIVS, many of ATEIVS and his slaves, MENA AVILLIVS, IVCVNDVS &c.

GATESBURY, BRAUGHING, HERTS.: Arretine ware: crater, dating from first third of first century A.D.; two plates, Loeschcke type 1; other Arretine fragments; stamps of ATEIVS and other Italic potters. Terra nigra and rubra of good, imported, quality; one plate of the pre-Claudian type, Loeschcke 73. Butt-beaker with early concavo-convex rim. Two-handled jug, a Tiberian type.

Isolated examples of Arretine Ware have been found at Barrington (Cambs.), Bicester, Heybridge (Essex), Pleshey (Essex), and other sites.

BRONZE OBJECTS FROM NORTH FERRIBY (fig. 6)

A. 'Winged Bow' fibula (Collingwood type P), lacking part of its catch-plate and foot. The flat ribbed bow has three pairs of small knobs or projections along its edges. The head somewhat resembles an uninscribed fibula of the Aucissa type. There is a stout hinged pin. Such brooches are pre-

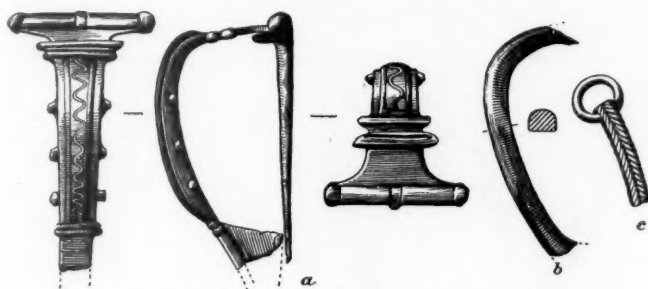


FIG. 6. Bronze objects from North Ferriby ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Claudian in type. A group from Hod Hill, Dorset, having similar features, but less pronounced bows, is dated A.D. 40-50 (*B.M. Guide to R. B.*, p. 52).

B. Fragmentary bow from a fibula of similar type.

C. Scrap of chain and loop, probably once joining a pair of fibulae. Several small fragments of the chain, not illustrated, were also found in the same place.

In addition there were several indeterminate scraps of bronze and iron and the end of a good bronze stylus.

Notes

A Sickle-flint from near Rye, Sussex.—Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., sends the following note: Among a collection of flints made by Mr. Hiram Gill on his land at Southfields, Beckley, near Rye, Sussex, and now presented by him to the Rye Museum, is one which consists of a piece broken off the

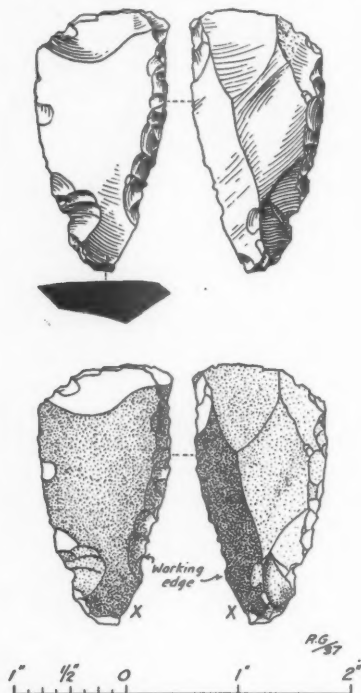


FIG. 1. Sickle-flint from near Rye, Sussex, showing in the lower drawing the distribution of gloss, proportionate to the depth of the stippling ($\frac{2}{3}$)



FIG. 2. Suggesting reconstruction of the Rye Sickle (cf. Stenild sickle)

distal end of a blade of grey flint. The surviving fragment is 2.3 in. long, 1.2 in. maximum width, and 0.4 in. maximum thickness; and presents a point, a base (where it has been broken off), a bulbar face, a dorsal face with central ridge or *arête*, and two edges, one of which was the working edge. The working edge has some coarse, but even, secondary chipping taken off the bulbar face, except in the last half-inch near the point, and the whole of this edge with the adjacent parts of both faces not only bears a brilliant lustre, but has its edge softened by wear; this attrition attains its maximum

on the unworked half-inch near the point (marked X on fig. 1). On the bulbar face the lustre extends over to the opposite edge, but on the dorsal face its extension in that direction is diminished in intensity after passing the central ridge. The secondary chipping which is found on the opposite edge (but this time on the dorsal face) is almost devoid of lustre, as are also the beds of a few small flakes which have been detached subsequently to the use of the implement, and the fractured surface at the base.

The nature and distribution of the lustre on this flint suggests that it may have formed part of a sickle-blade such as that which was found in its original wooden handle at Stenild in Jutland,¹ and a collection of ten similar worn-out blades found at Freltofte in the same country.² In the case of the Stenild sickle the flint blade was an almost unworked knife-shaped flake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, which was set in a socket on the side of the distal end of the wooden handle, so as to project at right angles.³ Such a method of hafting rendered the blade peculiarly liable to transverse fracture, and this seems to have been what has occurred in the case in question. A comparable blade, showing the same distribution of gloss and a similar fracture, has been found near Farnham, Surrey.⁴

I am indebted to Mr. L. A. Vidler, Curator of the Rye Museum, for drawing my attention to this flint, and for letting me examine and publish it in the hope that comparable specimens may be forthcoming.

A Hoard of Neolithic Axes from Peaslake, Surrey.—Mr. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford contributes the following: The hoard here described is the ninth hoard of flint axes of the English Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods known.⁵ Of these, four are from Norfolk, and one each from Yorkshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. No hoards of axes of stone, other than flint, discovered in England have yet been published, though they are not uncommon in Ireland.⁶ Thanks are due to Mr. C. H. Grinling for reporting the find to the British Museum, and especially for bringing the hoard together again after it had been dispersed. It has now been presented to the British Museum by the owners, the Master of the Rolls, Sir Wilfred Greene, Deane Barnes Brand, Esq., and Mrs. A. Fullerton.

The axes were found in the garden of 'Redroofs', a house near Peaslake. The owner of the house, Mr. Barnes Brand, describes the circumstances as follows: 'The find took place on April 9th, 1937, whilst excavating the drain near the front door of this house. The total depth of the excavation was 3 ft. 6 in., and the strata consisted of about eighteen inches of top soil over-

¹ *Aarbøger for Nord. Oldkynd*, 1898, pp. 141 ff.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 152 ff.

³ *Antiquity*, xii (June 1938); *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1938.

⁴ *Arch. Survey of Farnham District*, 1938.

⁵ Of the remaining hoards six are described by Mr. Reginald Smith in *Archæologia*, lxxi, 1921, pp. 113 sqq. The others are published in *Antiq. J.* ix, 42, 152 (Clayton Hill) and *Antiq. J.* xi, 57 (Canewdon, Essex). The additional hoard from Wells, Norfolk, referred to by Kendrick and Hawkes, *Archæology in England and Wales*, p. 72, is in fact one of those described by Mr. Smith, *op. cit.*, but there referred to as the Holkham hoard.

⁶ E. C. R. Armstrong, *Proc. Roy. Irish. Acad.* xxxiv, 1917-19, C, no. 6.

lying sand, similar to the section of Burrows Cross Sand-pit. The axes were found lying together about 15 inches below the surface.' There is thus no doubt that the axes were buried as a hoard.

The house in question is situated in Engine Wood, known also as Burrows Wood, near Burrows Cross, about a mile north of Peaslake, on the Lower Greensand. O.S. 6 in. map, Surrey, Sheet XXXII, N.E.

In general features the three axes are of one type, and belong to the great community of thin-butted axes with lozenge or pointed oval sections so typical of the Neolithic period in England.

The following details should be given to supplement the drawings. The axes are described in descending order of size:

1. L. 6.5 in., W. 2.6 in., Th. 1.6 in. Flint, pearly grey with duller cherty patches. Colour fairly uniform, but deeper and bluish around the three small patches of white crust that survive on one face. Side edges zigzag, one rather crooked. A platform 0.5 in. long interrupts the line of one edge (not visible in the drawing) 0.6 in. from the butt.

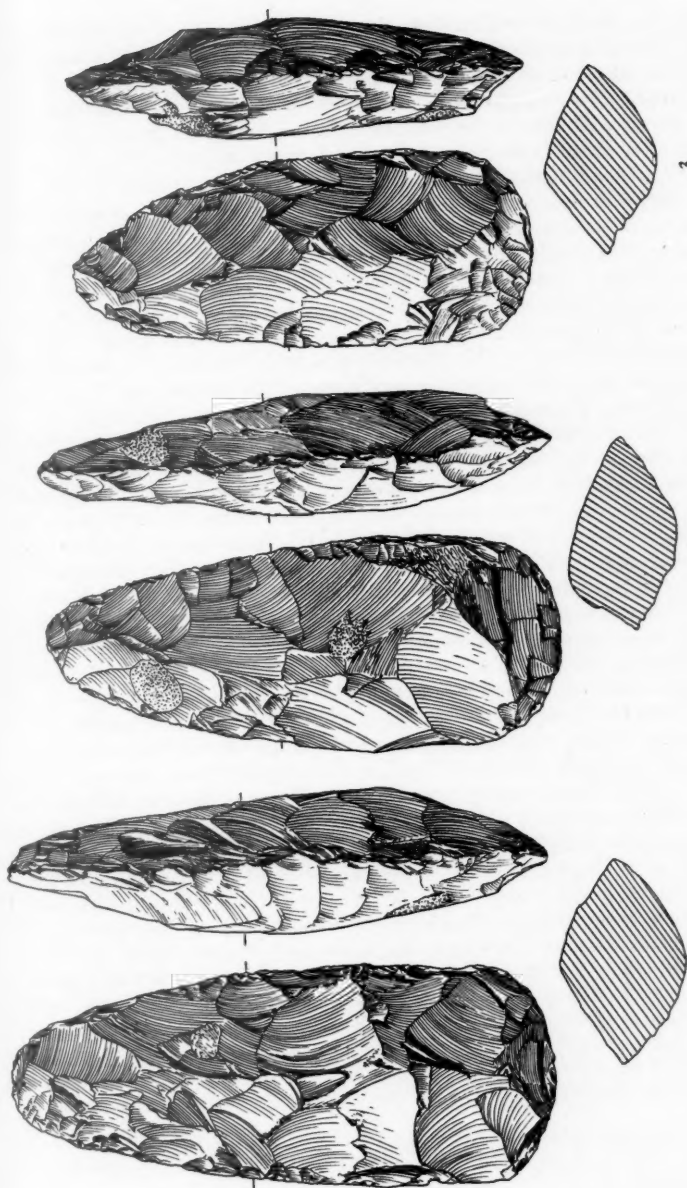
2. L. 6 in., W. 2.5 in., Th. 1.4 in. Flint, pearly grey, with darker patches and dull white cherty areas covering about a third of the surface. One patch of crust. Side edges not so zigzag as in no. 1, and both interrupted by platforms near the cutting edge.

3. L. 5.5 in., W. 2.35 in., Th. 1.4 in. Flint, grey, rather darker than nos. 1 and 2, with marbled inclusions, and faint diffused brown stains. One patch of crust. Rechipped from a polished axe, the original surface of which survives in a patch one inch long and in spots on both faces. The butt unsymmetrically chipped away to a point, and dark in colour. One edge has a slight S-curve.

The axes are in mint condition, with sharp surface ridges, and cutting edges undamaged.

The convexity of the sides, and the fact that the greatest width is if anything some distance above the cutting edge, to which the sides show a tendency to contract, distinguishes the axes of the Peaslake hoard from the more pear-shaped, straight-sided axes of the Whitlingham and Egmore hoards from Norfolk. They most resemble the axes of the Holkham and Flegg Burgh hoards, from Norfolk, and of the Clayton Hill hoard from Sussex. The rather abrupt tapering of the sides of the Peaslake axes to a narrow, almost pointed butt, is, however, a sufficiently distinctive feature to differentiate them from the more shouldered, wider butted axes of these two Norfolk hoards, and to relate them most closely to the much larger unpolished axes from Clayton Hill. Further, the largest of the Peaslake axes, with the depressed curve of its cutting edge forming obtuse angles at its junction with the side edges, is exactly paralleled in form by no. 2 of the Clayton Hill hoard, while in no. 4 of the Clayton Hill axes the peculiar feature of a platform interrupting the line of the side edge noticed in two of the Peaslake axes, occurs again. Although the Clayton Hill axes are much larger, the relationship between these two hoards is very close.

An analysis of the Neolithic axes in the British Museum collections suggests that, although in its more general features the type has a sporadic but wide distribution (a stone axe of similar form but with squared edges, for



A hoard of Neolithic axes from Peaslake, Surrey ($\frac{1}{2}$)

example, coming from Cumberland, and a parallel in flint from Yorkshire), the greatest concentration of close parallels is south of the Thames. The Clayton Hill hoard originally contained eight axes, no doubt all of the one type.¹ Two similar axes² in the Sturge collection, the smaller about the size of the largest of the Peaslake axes, come from Chichester. Coming from these South Down sites, and eight of them forming a hoard, these axes are all no doubt flint-mine products. The narrow butt of the Peaslake axes is a feature typical of flint-mine types. Taking all this, and close parallels from the mines themselves,³ into consideration, it seems reasonable to suggest an origin for the Peaslake hoard in the South Down mines. Finally, an exact parallel in form from the mines at Spiennes, Belgium, may be noted.⁴

An important feature of the hoard is that it provides, what is rare, a context for a re-chipped axe. As regards the practice of mutilating or re-chipping polished axes in general, Mr. Reginald Smith has said⁵ that the majority of re-chipped axes were originally specimens of the thin-butted type with squared sides. From this he concluded that, as this type of axe belonged to the close of the Neolithic period, the re-chipping must have taken place in the Early Bronze Age, and was connected with the arrival of the Beaker people. Polished axes with squared sides, however, are not necessarily a late type. Squared sides on ground stone axes occur in the lowest Neolithic levels in the Swiss lake dwellings. At Windmill Hill, fragments of polished flint axes with squared sides occur at 7 ft. in the silting of the outer ditch, which averages 8 ft. in depth, and at from 4 ft. to the bottom in the middle ditch, which averages 5 ft. in depth.⁶ That is to say, polished flint axes with squared sides are primary to the site, and, at any rate at Windmill Hill, they are typical of our Neolithic culture from its very earliest periods. In short, the type of axe most commonly re-chipped is not necessarily late, and re-chipping need not therefore be regarded as a specifically Bronze Age practice. There are, in fact, examples of re-chipping from purely Neolithic sites. Portions of re-chipped axes were found at Whitehawk Camp, Sussex,⁷ a site where the Neolithic pottery is exclusively of A2 type showing influence of Neolithic B, and which is thought to have been occupied for a short while in the latter part of the Neolithic period, and to have been abandoned before the arrival of the Beaker culture. Other fragments were found at Abingdon, another late Neolithic site.⁸ The practice of re-chipping whole polished axes, as distinct from that of making blades or scrapers by re-chipping fragments of broken ones, is more likely to be connected with the waning of a polished axe tradition, and a change in attitude that resulted from the filling of the

¹ The one exhibited in 1853 to the Archaeological Institute at Chichester (*Sussex Arch. Coll.* viii, 285) was presumably selected as typical.

² One is figured in *The Sturge Collection of Flints*, i, 328 (R. A. Smith).

³ Curwen, *Sussex* (County Archaeologies), pp. 131, fig. 4; 133, fig. 2; 134, fig. 3; 140, fig. 3.

⁴ J. H. Pull, *Flint-miners of Blackpatch*, pl. xxi, right. ⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 123.

⁶ I am much indebted to Mr. Piggott for this information, and for drawings of the fragments.

⁷ *Sussex Arch. Coll.* lxxi, p. 76; pl. xii, no. 2; *Antiquity*, March 1930, p. 32.

⁸ *Antiq. Journ.* viii, 468.

market with the serviceable, quickly manufactured, standard chipped types from the flint mines in later Neolithic times, than with a Bronze Age invasion. Further, hoards of flint axes may be regarded as by-products of the industrial activity represented by the mines. The association of a re-chipped axe with a hoard, supports this view of the origins of the phenomenon of re-chipping in the growth of new and more economic standards, as the mining industry developed in later Neolithic times, though no doubt, like the use of flint axes and the working of the mines, the practice continued after the arrival of the Beaker people.

It is now possible to carry the study of hoards a stage further than when Mr. Reginald Smith wrote on the subject in 1921.

A glance at the important hoard from Seamer Moor, Yorks., is sufficient to date it early in the Bronze Age, as one constituent of the hoard is a polished flint knife of what is now known to be an Early Bronze Age type.

Further, no. 3 of the hoard is an axe of the familiar type with expanding cutting edge, suggesting imitation of the flat bronze celt. This type of axe has been found in at least two other contexts with flint knives of Early Bronze Age type.¹ It occurs again, together with a chisel similar to nos. 1, 2, and 4 of the Seamer hoard, with a group of objects, including a faceted bone mace-head similar to that from Corwen, Merioneth, and (apparently) polished flint knives, excavated by Thomas Bateman from a Round Barrow at Liffs Low, Derbyshire, in 1843.² The group as a whole is regarded by Piggott and Childe as of Early Bronze Age facies.³

The types of the Seamer Moor hoard are thus securely dated in the Early Bronze Age. But the axe type of Seamer Moor occurs again with a 'cigar-shaped' axe or chisel in the hoard from Canewdon, Essex. The chisel-types of the Seamer hoard are related to the two largest of the fine chisels of the Bexley Heath hoard, which have sections of very low convexity, slightly concave sides, and expanding cutting edges, and these are associated with large thin-butted polished celts with squared sides. The Peaslake hoard, with its suggested flint-mine origin, and the context it provides for a re-chipped axe, take us a step farther. It is now possible to fix the position of at any rate some of the known hoards, not by typology, but on a basis of datable types of flint implements.

As regards the study of Neolithic axes as a whole, the evidence from association of axes with pottery of the recognized Neolithic types is accumulating. It will be possible before long to fit Celt-types into the now established A and B framework of our Neolithic culture, and wrest a coherent story from the typological confusion of the axes.⁴ In this process the study of hoards will play its part. In view of the extensive Neolithic trade in axes indicated by the presence of axes of Welsh stone at Windmill Hill and other English sites, and by the wide distribution of such a typical flint-mine product as the so-called Cissbury celt in Southern England, one might

¹ Curwen, *Sussex* (County Archaeologies), p. 139; J. R. Mortimer, *Forty Years Researches*, pl. vii (from Howe Hill, Duggleby, Yorks.).

² T. Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 43; *Ten Years' Digging*, p. 286; *Man*, 1906, no. 44, p. 69.

³ *Arch. Journ.* xxxviii, 132-3.

⁴ It is hoped to publish the results of research on these lines before long.

expect hoards to be more common. Many no doubt await discovery, and if any further hoards are known, this is the right moment to publish them.

Bronze Age Beakers found in Bedfordshire—Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., communicates the following note:

The beaker here illustrated was found in 1936 in the gravel-pit at Kempston, 2 miles south-west of Bedford, and has been lent by Mr. M. W. O. Goodricke to the Museum of Bedford Modern School. The finder states that the beaker lay in the filling of a long straight ditch about a hundred yards in length, and running in a north-east to south-west direction. The beaker was near the south-west end of the ditch, and at the other end was a skeleton, apparently buried in the crouched position. At about the middle, the floor of the ditch rose in a slight 'hump' which suggests a causeway or entrance. The only explanation that can be offered is that the long ditch is one side of an enclosure analogous to the rectangular enclosures discovered in recent years in the Upper Thames Valley. It is unwise to press the comparison too closely, but it should be noted that the Kempston ditch has the same orientation as the enclosures described by Mr. Thurlow Leeds¹ at Benson, Oxon., and Sutton Courtenay, Berks., which also have a gap or entrance in one long side. Mr. Leeds found evidence to date the Sutton Courtenay enclosure 'in the Bronze Age—presumably early—or even in the Neolithic period', a further point of agreement with the Kempston ditch, which cannot be later than the beaker period.

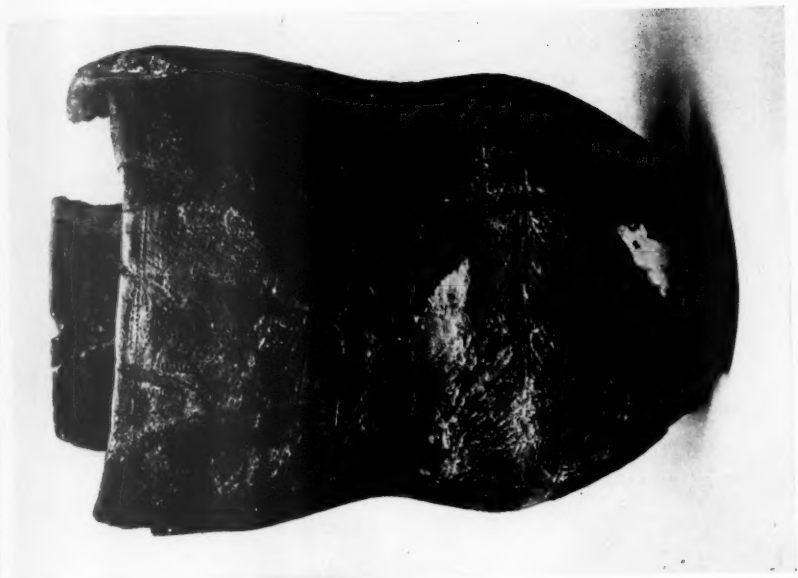
The beaker is complete, 7·15 in. high and 5·2 in. diameter at the rim and shoulder. The ware is coarse black with a sparse amount of grit; the surface is well smoothed, light red to buff, with grey tones below the shoulder. The decoration is in four zones of notched lines, covering the surface from rim to base. From above downwards the zones consist of six, nine, seven, and ten lines. The lines are fairly regularly spaced and carefully executed.

This is the only B beaker yet known from the valley of the Ouse, although four more beakers, all of the A-C group, have been found in the county. (a) Kempston: fragments of a beaker (restored) with hatched diamond pattern on the neck and narrow bands of short vertical lines on both neck and body (pl. LVIII, 1). (b) Turvey Abbey grounds: beaker elaborately decorated with hatched panels and lattice pattern on the neck, and herring-bone, short vertical lines, and lattice pattern on the body (pl. LVIII, 2). Both sites are on spreads of gravel close to the Ouse, and river-side settlement of the same character near the source of the Ivel in S. Bedfordshire is attested by the other beakers. (c) Found between Shefford and Campton:² beaker decorated with wide band of cross-hatched diamond pattern on neck, rows of impressed circles on neck and body, and bands of finger-nail markings on lower part (pl. LIX, 1). (d) Clifton, 1½ miles east of Shefford: beaker decorated with cross-hatched bar-chevron and three-line chevron, repeated on neck and body (pl. LIX, 2).

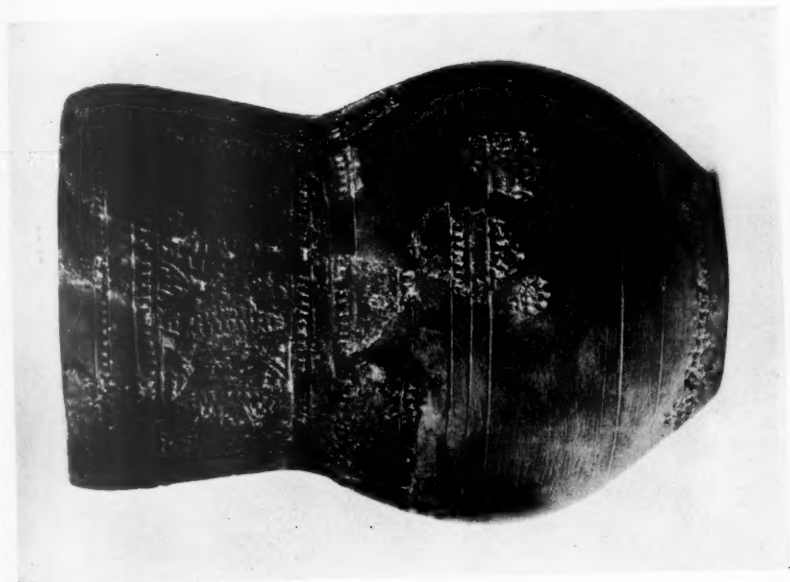
The skeleton from the Kempston ditch belongs to a woman aged between thirty and forty. The skull is 180 mm. maximum length and 136 mm.

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 414.

² Published by Sir Cyril Fox in *Publications of Beds. Historical Record Soc.* ix, 1.



2. Bronze Age beaker from Turvey, Beds. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
In the Bedford Modern School Museum



1. Bronze Age beaker from Kempston, Beds. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
In the British Museum



By courtesy of Bedd. Historical Record Society

1. Bronze Age beaker from Sheffield, Beds. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

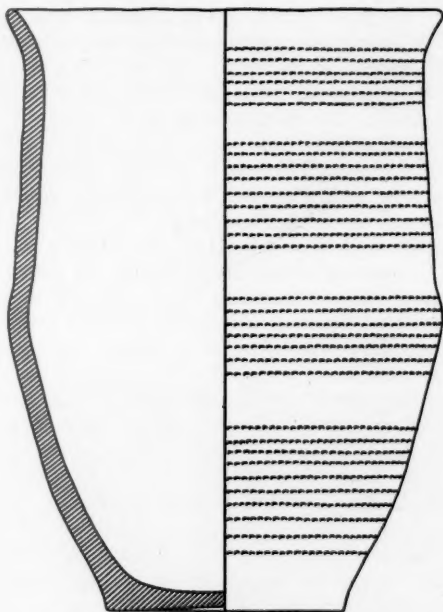
In the Huntingdon Institution



2. Bronze Age beaker from Clifton, Beds. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

In the Bedford Modern School Museum

maximum breadth; cephalic index 75.5, bordering on dolichocephalic. The face is prognathous and the teeth meet in an edge-to-edge bite. The right femur is 417 mm. maximum length, from which the stature is estimated at 1537 mm. (5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.). The shaft of the femur is flattened from back to front in its upper third, platymetric index 66.2. The tibia shows lateral flattening of the shaft, platynemic index 73.3, and has a well-marked 'squatting facet' at the lower end.



Bronze Age beaker from Kempston ($\frac{1}{2}$)

In character the skeleton is not of the physical type usually associated with beakers, but of the Neolithic stock, and similar contact of natives with the invaders is shown by more evidence from Bedfordshire. The Clifton beaker was associated with one of five skeletons, forming a small cemetery, four adults and an infant, of different physical types. The skull of a man, cephalic index 81.3, is of normal beaker-folk type and contrasts with the fragmentary skulls of two men, both dolichocephalic. There is also a woman's skeleton, cephalic index 75.9 and stature 5 ft. 1 in., closely resembling that from Kempston. Finally, the woman's skeleton from the burial surrounded by fossil echini in barrow no. 6 on Dunstable Downs, excavated by Worthington Smith,¹ belongs to the same Neolithic stock, and likewise the woman forming the primary burial of barrow no. 5, Five Knolls, on the same downs.²

¹ W. G. Smith, *Man the Primeval Savage*, pp. 334-8.

² *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 194.

This preponderance of natives in burials shows that they formed the major part of the population in the Early Bronze Age in the Bedfordshire region. They were dominated by relatively few beaker-folk, who had penetrated up the river valleys from the main areas of settlement nearer the Fens.

Iron Age Pottery at Salome Lodge, Hunts.—Dr. J. R. Garrood, local secretary, communicates the following: During the investigation of the site of a medieval chapel at this place, evidence was found of Romano-British occupation,¹ and one of the exploration trenches cut a ditch about 4½ ft. deep. At the bottom of this was a layer of clay covering a hearth consisting of stones, pieces of pottery, bones, and ash; this rested on a thin layer of clay with ash below. Romano-British pottery was found above the covering layer of clay, and medieval pottery in the more superficial soil. From the pottery it has been possible to reconstruct satisfactorily five vessels, two of Iron Age C-type and three of A2-type. The vessels appear to be contemporary, as fragments were touching each other and formed part of the one hearth; they were largely sealed by the thicker layer of clay mentioned, and all were from a lower level in the ditch than this clay. The whole ditch was filled with black, ashy soil, containing broken bones, stones, and pottery.

1. A hand-made pot with rounded upper part, slightly concave below; the plain rim has been flattened and slightly bevelled inwards by pressure, thus causing a very slight bead effect on the outside; the base is flat. Height 5.3 in., width at rim 4.8 in., at shoulder 4.6 in., and at base 3.5 in.; 0.3 in. thick. The colour is brown, blackened by fire outside; the paste black, flaky, and gritted with shell. The outer surface is smooth. Found at a depth of 4 ft., crushed. The pot is very nearly complete (pl. LX, 1).

2. A hand-made vessel of similar shape to 1, but squatter, plain rounded rim turned in more. Height 4.1 in., diameter at rim 4.5 in., at shoulder 5 in., and base 3.2 in.; 0.3 in. thick. The colour is light red inside and at the edge of the rim, brown elsewhere, paste red; it is much damaged by fire. Both outer and inner surfaces are fairly smooth, and there is very little grit; what there is appears to be quartz. Fragments were found at depths of 3 ft. 9 in., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 3 in. scattered in the substance of the hearth. Only about a quarter of this pot was found (pl. LX, 2).

3. A larger hand-made vessel, pinched in a little at the neck, which is surmounted by a slightly projecting rim bevelled inwards. It has a flat base perforated with five (or more) circular holes. Height 6.4 in., diameter at rim 6.5 in., at shoulder 7 in., and at the base 3.3 in.; 0.4 in. thick. The colour is brown inside and outside, but the upper part is blackened outside; this would be accounted for if it had been used inside another pot as a 'steamer'. The surface is smooth and rather leathery with no grit, but the inside is rough with a good deal of shell grit. It came from depths of 3½ ft. to 4 ft. scattered in the hearth (pl. LX, 3).

4. A wheel-made vessel with everted moulded rim. There is one ridge on the neck, and another forming the point of the shoulder. The base is slightly splayed; it has a low foot ring, and in the centre is a shallow omphalos. Height 6.3 in., width at rim 7.8 in., at shoulder 8.5 in., and base 4 in.;

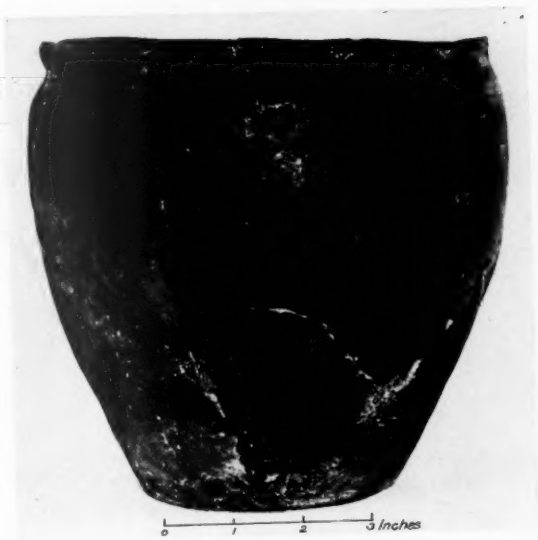
¹ *Transactions of the Cambs. and Hunts. Archaeological Society*, vol. v, pt. vi.



1



2

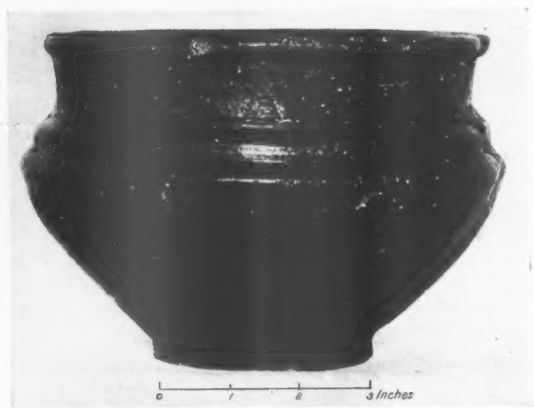


3

Iron Age pottery at Salome Lodge, Hunts.; 1-3



4



5

Iron Age pottery at Salome Lodge, Hunts. ; 4, 5

thickness varies between 0.1 in. and 0.4 in. Of red pottery with a black smooth slip which is destroyed on the base, one side and the lower part of the inside; grey paste. It is of a hard and sandy texture, the very fine grit being quartz.

From a depth of 4 ft. in the centre of the hearth. Practically the whole of this vessel was found, and it was not much scattered, evidently a kitchen catastrophe (pl. LXI, 1).

5. A wheel-made vessel with a small moulded rim surmounting a straight nearly vertical neck, at the base of which are two narrow burnished grooves; below this is a rounded corrugation, and another burnished groove separates it from the sharply angled shoulder. The base is straight, but as there is only a small piece its form cannot be determined. Height 4.8 in., diameter at rim 6.5 in., at shoulder 7 in., and base 3.2 in. The diameters are approximate. Of black pottery, brownish inside, finely gritted with shell, and with grey paste and smooth surface. Found at a depth of 4 ft. in the hearth (pl. LXI, 2).

Besides the above there are a number of other fragments from the hearth with similar characteristics. It would appear that we have here in juxtaposition pottery of A2 type presumably home-made without a wheel, and C pottery which, it has been suggested, was bought in a neighbouring town or otherwise imported.

It is hoped that a full report will be published in the *Transactions of the Camb. and Hunts. Archaeological Society*.

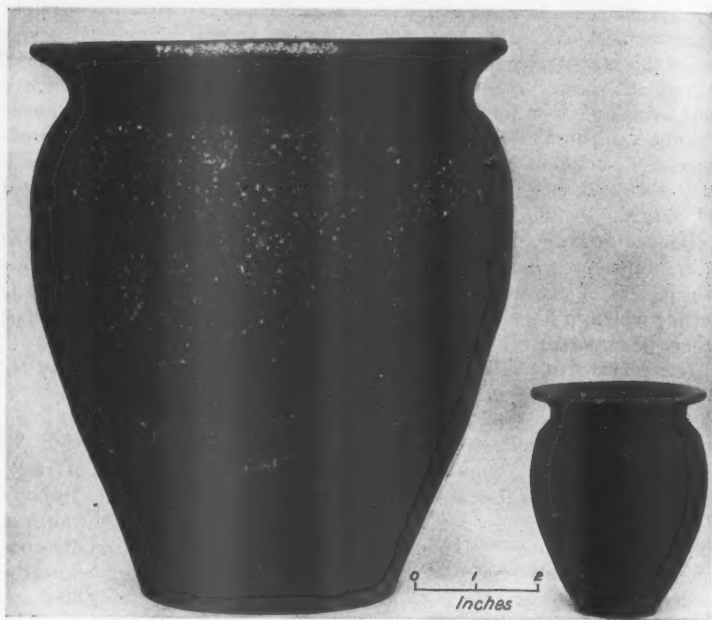
A Third-Century Roman Cremation Burial at Fingest, Bucks.—Mr. E. Clive Rouse, F.S.A., sends the following note: In the summer of 1937, during excavations for the construction of a garden near the site of the Bishop's Palace (or Manor House) at Fingest, Bucks., a few hundred yards north of the church (see 6-inch O.S. map, Bucks. Sheet XLVI, N.W.), an urn containing a smaller vessel and calcined bones was found. Mr. H. Montefiore, the owner of the site, and Miss I. Burton whose property the remains now are, communicated with me, and kindly gave every facility for recording the find.

The discovery was made at a very small depth, 18 in. to 2 ft. below the surface, the large urn having been placed in a shallow depression scooped in the chalk slope. This outer vessel was completely broken; but with some difficulty sufficient of it was recovered to enable it to be restored under Mr. Hawkes's direction at the British Museum. Its height is 9½ in., diameter at the rim 7½ in., diameter at the base 4 in. It is wheel-made, and of a very coarse, gritty ware, with much powdered flint showing in the paste. It is unevenly fired, the base and parts of the sides being reddish-brown, and the rest varying from dark brown almost to black. The shoulder droops, and is slightly flattened just below the neck, and the projection of the everted 'cavetto' rim almost beyond the greatest width of the urn is marked.

The vessel contained calcined human bone and other fragments in some quantity, and also a second and smaller pot or vase in perfect condition. This small vessel is of a fine black ware, very smooth, well turned and evenly fired. Its dimensions are: height 3½ in., diameter at the rim 2½ in., diameter at the base 1 in. Here again the shoulder is drooping and flattened, while the

'cavetto' rim is boldly everted almost beyond the diameter of the body. The purpose of enclosing this second vessel is uncertain; but unless it was to contain certain organs of the body, extracted before cremation, one may suppose it was for offerings representing food or drink for the journey to the after-world. When found, the pot contained nothing but fine black earth.

The form of both these vessels points to a relatively late date; they are



Roman pottery from Fingest, Bucks.

intermediate between nos. 72 and 73 of Collingwood's series (*Arch. R.B.*, fig. 57), and are hardly likely to be earlier than the middle of the third century. Thus the deposit is assigned to a period when the prevalent rite had already changed from cremation to inhumation, and such a continuance of the older custom is a matter of unusual interest. This is enhanced by the presence among the cremated remains of a considerable number of iron fragments, of which Mr. Hawkes was able to identify several as hob-nails. The depositing of these hob-nails within the urn is evidently inspired by the common custom of burying an *inhumed* body shod with hob-nailed footgear for the journey below, and the association of this with a cremation is remarkable. It supports the evidence of the pottery for dating the burial at a period when inhumation had become the normal rite, and would be likely thus to influence such instances of the anomalous survival of cremation. Presumably the body was cremated wearing the hob-nailed sandals customary for

inhumation, and the nails were afterwards collected from the pyre, together with the calcined fragments of bone, and committed with them to the urn.

The human remains themselves are the subject of a separate report which follows, kindly prepared for me by Dr. A. J. E. Cave of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. It will be seen that Dr. Cave regards them as belonging to a person of small and delicate build, probably a female. The deceased had doubtless resided not far away, since there was an extensive Roman site at Yewden Manor Farm, Hambleden, barely three miles lower down the valley from Fingest. This site was apparently occupied from the first to the beginning of the fifth century (see *R.C.H.M. Bucks.*, vol. ii, 10 and 11).

Miss Burton has kindly placed both vessels and the other material on loan at the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society's Museum at Aylesbury. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes for their interest and assistance, and particularly to Mr. Hawkes for his information about the pottery and other details.

Note on the Human Remains.—1. *Contents of box A:* two teeth, an upper buccal tooth-root, some unidentifiable chips, and a mandibular alveolar fragment of a small adult person.

2. *Contents of box B:* various fragments of humerus; 2 cranial pieces; 3 vertebral fragments (including spine of axis vertebra); 1 ulnar fragment; several rib fragments; ? great trochanter of femur; various unidentifiable chips and flakes.

All the above are calcined, being charred or fissured by fire-heat. All the remains seem human—at least no obviously animal fragments are present. No *certain* opinion can be expressed as to sex, stature, or age: but the single individual here represented is adult, and either a woman or a small man of delicate skeletal build and small stature. The impression gained from this very fragmentary evidence is that the urn contained the cremated remains of an adult female subject. It is not possible to say more with any degree of certainty upon the scanty range of material present: and such, unfortunately, is generally the case with thoroughly cremated skeletal remains.

Chancery seal of William bishop of Durham, 1502-1505.—Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A. contributes the following note: An illustrated account of the pre-Reformation seals of the bishops of Durham was published in volume lxxii of *Archaeologia*. It included the chancery seals of the bishops from Richard of Bury (1333-45) to Cuthbert Tunstall (1530-59), except those of bishops Senhouse, Ruthall, and Wolsey, of whose seals of this type no examples were then known.

An impression of that of William Senhouse has recently appeared attached to a document amongst a collection of deeds recently given to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne by the Earl of Ravensworth. It is appended to a letter patent issued from the bishop's chancery at Durham, by Robert Chambre, then chancellor, dated 20th May 1502. The seal is of the usual two-faced type similar to that of the bishop's predecessor Richard Fox,¹ its chief difference being its reversion to a coarse and ugly type of

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxxii, pl. vi, no. 4.

black letter for the legend in place of the beautiful Renaissance capitals used by the latter (pl. LXII).

On the *obverse* the bishop appears seated on a throne, beneath a triple canopy of debased Gothic style. He wears mass vestments, with a jewelled mitre, his right hand is blessing, his left holds his crosier which ends, apparently, in a spike beyond the jewelled crook. On the bishop's right, in a canopied niche, our Lady stands robed and crowned holding the nimbed figure of the child Christ upon her left arm. Beyond her is a shield of the arms of St. Oswald the king, used for the see of Durham, blasoned (*azure*) *a cross (gold) between four lions rampant (silver)*. On the bishop's left, also in a canopied niche, is the standing figure of St. Cuthbert vested as bishop with mitre and crosier and holding the crowned head of St. Oswald in his right hand; beyond is a shield of the private arms of the bishop quarterly, in the first and fourth quarters a popinjay.

·:· *Sigillum* ·:· *Willmi* ·:· *dei* ·:· *gracia* ·:· *dunolmensis* ·:· *episcopi* ·:·

The *reverse* is equestrian; the bishop galloping to the sinister over bumpy grass-land. He wears full plate armour, of early sixteenth-century style, with large pauldrons and butterfly shaped knee-cops, a skirt of five plates of tasses is attached to his body armour. His helmet has a wide projecting snout and upon it is a coroneted mitre from which issues a crest of three feathers. His right hand brandishes a long two-edged sword, and on his left arm is a shield of arms *quarterly, a popinjay in the first and fourth quarters*. The horse wears loose flowing trappings without armorials. His head is protected by a chamfron, and a crinet covers his mane. The legend is the same as on the obverse.

William Senhouse was elected abbot of St. Mary's, York, in 1485, consecrated bishop of Carlisle 1496, but continued to hold his abbacy¹ until his translation to Durham in 1502. He died 14th May 1505, and was buried in the choir of St. Mary's Abbey, where his grave slab was discovered in 1901. An account of it was given to this Society on 26th March 1903 by our Fellow Dr. John Bilson.² Our Fellow Dr. R. H. Edleston has recently made a rubbing of this stone, which he has kindly allowed to be reproduced on plate LXIII.

It shows the incised effigy of Bishop William in mass vestments, with mitre and crosier, holding a book in his left hand. A doctor's cap is at each side of his head and the field is diapered with a foliage pattern.

The legible part of the inscription³ in black letter reads

... n seford sacre pagine plessor & quondā
abbas hui m ... qui u' aie ppiē

There has always been considerable uncertainty and confusion as to the bishop's proper surname, Le Neve⁴ calls him Sever, Siveyer, adding in a footnote the further forms Simones, Sinewes or Senwse. Stubbs⁵ calls him

¹ *Yorks. Arch. Jour.* xxiv, 255.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xix, 264.

³ For a conjectural restoration of the whole by the late Sir W. St. John Hope see *Proc. Soc. Ant.* as above.

⁴ *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, ed. Hardy, iii. 292.

⁵ *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 94.



Chancery Seal of William Senhouse, Bishop of Durham, 1502-5 ($\frac{2}{3}$)



From a rubbing by Dr. R. H. Edleston

Incised slab to William Senhouse, at St. Mary's, York

Senhouse, and gives no alternative. This is the name for which there is the best authority as he made his vow of obedience as bishop of Durham on 25th October 1502 under the name of William Senouse.¹ The name inscribed on his sepulchral slab (pl. LXIII) is undoubtedly *Seford*, but the earlier part of the inscription is missing, and it is at least possible, as our Fellow Dr. Hamilton Thompson suggests, that the earlier and erased part might have read William Senouse of Seford.

The evidence of his shield of arms also tends to confirm the name Senhouse. Bedford, in his *Blazon of Episcopacy*,² calls the bird in the first and fourth quarters 'a white dove' with no other authority than the bishop's seal, thinking perhaps that it was an appropriate bird for an episcopal shield, but there were not many of the earls palatine of Durham to whom that bird of peace would have been appropriate. The seal here illustrated shows quite clearly, in the first quarter of the bishop's shield on the obverse, that the bird is an heraldic *popinjay*, or in ordinary English a parrot; it has the typical hooked beak and long tail of that bird. This bird appears, as early as 1500, on the tomb of Prior Simon Senhouse in the north transept of Carlisle Cathedral³, and it is first recorded for that family at the herald's visitation of 1615, though it was probably in use much earlier. The shield there tricked is blazoned *per pale silver and gules a popinjay proper on the first*.

The armorial evidence therefore seems to show that the bishop was of the family of Senhouse of Cumberland and that his proper surname was Senhouse.⁴

Some Fragments of Illuminated Manuscripts.—Our Fellow Mr. H. B. Walters sends the following note in addition to that on p. 180 of this volume: With reference to the five lines of ordinary script at the bottom of the page (see pl. LI) Mr. J. A. Herbert has kindly pointed out to me that these should present no difficulty to an expert in liturgical manuscripts, and that they refer to the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (7 July) as given in the *York Breviary*, ii. 383-4, 386, 17, 26. He further notes that this is evidence that the observance of the translation was not introduced into the York use until much later than in the south of England. The script is more likely to belong to the fifteenth century than the 16th. My apologies are due to Mr. Herbert for omitting to make use of his expert knowledge on this passage.

Two recent gifts to the Society.—Our late Fellow Mr. G. McN. Rushforth shortly before his death presented to the Society two oil paintings on panel which are here illustrated.

One (pl. LXIV) is a peculiar representation of the Crucifixion, showing the Virgin asleep on a bed, with the cross as it were growing out of her womb. On the right is a seated figure reading from a book, and below the hand of

¹ Surtees Society Publications, vol. xxii, p. xl.

² 2nd edition, p. 154.

³ *An Armorial for Cumberland*, p. 231, F. J. Field, Kendal, 1937.

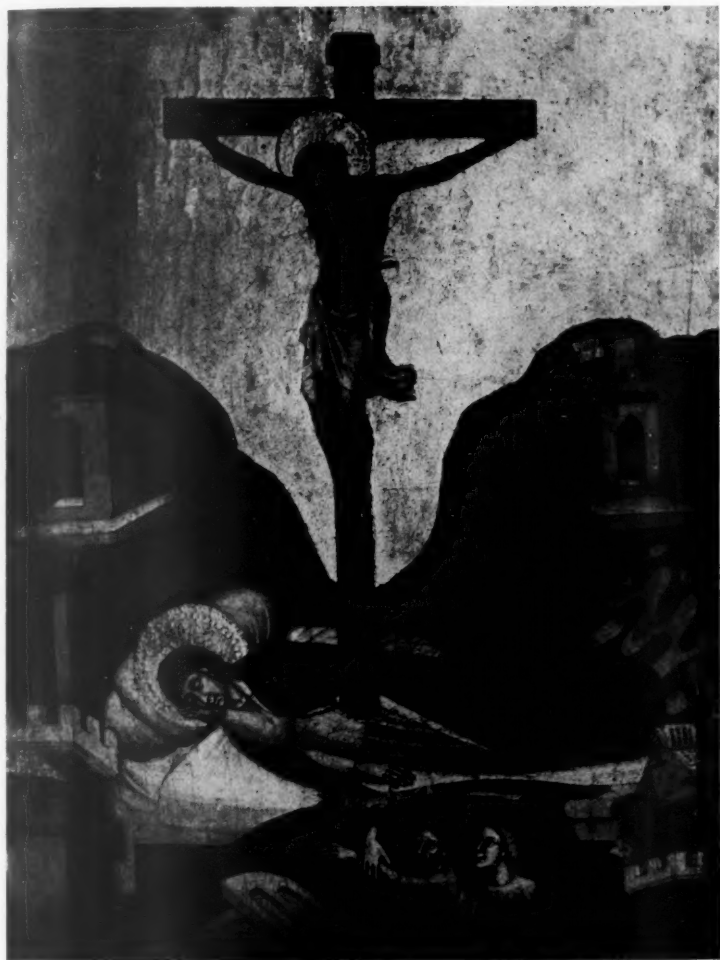
⁴ Among the list of subscribers to the church of Great St. Mary, Cambridge, in MS. Baker XVII published in 1869 by the Cambridge Antiq. Soc., is one 'Dno. Williemo Senays Eps. Carliol. f2' date c. A.D. 1493 (note by Miss Edleston).

God is drawing Adam and Eve from limbo. The background is gold. The picture is probably of 14th-century date. It was bought in Bologna, and Mr. Rushforth wrote that there was some evidence that the motive was a local one. Sight measurement $21\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ in.

The other picture (pl. LXV) is a Byzantine representation of St. John Baptist shown with wings like an angel (= the messenger). The background is gold and the effect is archaic, but the picture is probably not older than the seventeenth century and may have come from Dalmatia. Mr. Rushforth bought it in Milan. Sight measurement $18\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Royal Historical Society; David Berry Essay.—The Royal Historical Society gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of the David Berry Trust, a Competition will be held in the year 1940 for a Gold Medal and Money Prize of £50 to be awarded to the writer of the best Essay on a subject, selected by the candidate, dealing with Scottish History within the reigns of James I to James VI inclusive, provided such subject has been previously submitted to and approved by the Council of the Royal Historical Society. In the event of the submission of work of exceptional merit the Society may award a prize in excess of £50. All persons desirous of competing for the Gold Medal and Money Prize are invited to send in their essays for adjudication to the Secretary of the Royal Historical Society at 96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, S.W.10, not later than the 31st day of October, 1940.

Leverhulme Research Studentship.—The Leverhulme Research Studentship, which has replaced the Esher Research Studentship, has been awarded by the Trustees of the London Museum for 1938–40 to Dr. F. E. Zeuner for research upon 'Climatic fluctuations and palaeolithic chronology in the London Basin'.



Italian painting of the Crucifixion



Byzantine painting of St. John Baptist

Reviews

Excavations at Tepe Hissar, Damghan. By ERICH F. SCHMIDT. 12×9.
Pp. xxi + 478. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press; London:
Milford, 1937. £3 7s. 6d.

Tepe Hissar is a modest-sized mound, some 600 m. in diameter, near Damghan, where a torrent from the Elburz runs out on to the Salt Desert. But it occupies a key position, near one suggested home of domesticated sheep and cultivated wheats, and commanding the great trade-route westward from Inner Asia. The relics recovered actually illustrate connexions with the Indus Valley, Anau in Turkestan, the Kuban basin, Anatolia, North Syria, and Mesopotamia. This wealth of well-stratified relics justifies the lavishness of the present supplementary report.

The ruins of successive villages of mud-brick houses have formed accumulations, surviving it would seem—no figures are given—to a maximum height of 11 m. Three main stratigraphical periods, I, II, and III, are defined by the pottery, and each can be subdivided into two or three phases distinguished by letters. Burials, between and under the houses, and in Hissar III also in small cemeteries, provided the majority of the non-ceramic relics. Hissar I is characterized by painted pottery, hand-made in IA but allegedly wheel-turned thereafter, and decorated at first with geometrical patterns which are combined in I B with stylized birds, gazelles, and humans, and in IC with equally stylized leopards. The dead were buried flexed but regularly orientated, accompanied (in I B and I C) by flat celts, daggers (up to 22 cm. long), and pins of copper, simple beads of hard stone, and 'stamp seals' of stone or baked clay. These already bear the characteristic filled-cross design, but, as several might accompany a single skeleton and no sealings were found, Schmidt doubts the correctness of the designation 'seal'.

In Hissar II painted pottery still survives, the exaggerated necks of the painted animals recalling the convention of Nineveh V. But the distinctive pottery of II is a reduced grey ware technically at least allied to that of layer III at Shah Tepe on the Turkoman steppe, and ultimately perhaps to similar fabrics from India, Mesopotamia (Uruk), and the Aegean (Minyan). Many forms, including the characteristic pedestalled bowl, are, however, taken over from Hissar I. Metal is now more plentiful, but copper bracelets were not worn before phase IIB, by which time the majority of the 'seals' were made of copper—as in Anatolia. Double-spiral headed pins form a link in a chain extending from Chanhu-daro and Anau to Zygyouries and Vidra. Knobbed mace-heads of copper may also have Anatolian connexions. Lapis lazuli, turquoise, and rock-crystal appear for the first time together with a few ornaments (spectacle spirals) of gold and silver.

Hissar IIIA is described as an 'ill-defined sublayer, clearly transitional'. Apart from a single wand and a couple of bottles, it seems to have yielded no new type; the real break comes with IIIB. Grey wares carry on the tradition of Hissar II, but are sometimes burnish-decorated. Pedestalled

bowls go out of fashion altogether to make room for graceful water-bottles and side-spouted jars, just like handleless versions of the Anatolian and Minoan 'teapots'. The same types were made in silver and copper. New metal forms include blades with hooked tangs that were demonstrably hafted both as daggers and as spear-heads, so that Schaeffer's recent remarks on 'Cypriote daggers' may need revision; one of the blades is really a short 'leaf-shaped sword', 50 cm. long. Several axe-adzes, of the type found above the ruins of Mohenjo-daro, come from layers B and C, as well as the only extant mould for casting the implement (it is depicted, reduced beyond recognition, but from the original in Pennsylvania I learned that the implement was cast by an open-hearth process with a movable core for the socket). Despite the abundance of metal, Hissar III yielded more stone celts than any other layer and the first certain arrow-heads, all leaf-shaped. The dead were now buried without orientation, but more strictly contracted. They are accompanied by little metal wands (as at Shah Tepe II, save that the heads at Hissar are more ornate—one figures a man ploughing), little figures of men and animals in metal or stone (rather Caucasian-looking), and strings of long beads of hard stone, segmented beads of stone or frit, and gold discs held apart by gold spacers.

In several buildings of III B charred skeletons and precious objects that had been buried by the ruins bear witness to a forcible destruction. The graves of III C, overlying the ruins, include the richest at the site. Whether they belong to conquerors or triumphant survivors, their furniture carries on the old traditions, with some notable additions. Grey ware continues, but red ware is also mentioned, and the vases are no longer wheel-made. Teapots survive, but water-bottles give place to tall amphorae ('canteens') like some from Shah Tepe II. For the first time appear vessels of alabaster (including, in addition to pottery forms, offering-tables or pedestalled bowls as at Shah Tepe II a) as well as of lead, gold, silver, and copper. New metal types are forks and long-handled ladles, recalling Tsarskaya as well as Ur. Etched carnelian and amber beads appear for the first time.

In view of its very definite connexions with the post-Harappa period of India as well as with Anatolia and the Caucasus, Hissar should, as Heine Geldern has seen, make a decisive contribution to the elucidation of the Aryan question. But for that an accurate chronology is indispensable. Hissar I must go far back into the fourth millennium B.C., since at Sialk, not too far away, quite typical Hissar I B-C wares occur well below a layer containing proto-Elamite tablets and Uruk sealings. That would accord well, too, with the agreement between the artistic conventions of Hissar IIA and Nineveh V (Schmidt has missed this, but has rightly noted that the treatment of the birds in I C resembles that of Nineveh). From Hissar III we have actual imports that should be datable. Hissar III B yielded three cylinders, one showing an archaic chariot. The motives clearly derive from Mesopotamian glyptic of the Jemdet Nasr phase, but might be provincial survivals. The carnelian beads from III C (not recognizably illustrated) are 'etched with white circled or wavy lines' and so presumably belong to Beck's type I. Apparently from the contemporary level of Shah Tepe comes a bead identical with the early type from the royal tombs of Ur and

Mohenjo-daro (illustrated by Beck in *Antiq. J.*, xiii, pl. LXVII, 1 A and 2 A). On this evidence even Hissar III C might lie well within the third millennium. But the survival of grey wares and some Hissar III types of pottery and ornaments into the Iron Age in Luristan is a warning against too high a dating.

The suspicion may be expressed that a closer study of the relics already recovered may help to clarify these and other crucial problems. For despite its elaborate scale the present publication is incomplete. Only a few of the objects recovered in the first year are figured here; some, such as the forks and ladles, are, however, illustrated in *Museum Journal*, xxiii. The present volume contains a costly catalogue, but only of objects illustrated in it. Two out of four coloured plates are devoted to metal weapons that could be represented just as well by half-tones or line drawings, none to pottery, the appreciation of which is really facilitated by good colour-photographs. Seals and other critical objects have sometimes been excessively reduced. A full report on the anthropological material is promised, but nothing is said about animal bones. Though charred grain is explicitly mentioned in both II B and III B, only one sample, unidentified, has been submitted to expert examination (it turns out to be millet). A technical report on beads, printed as an appendix, reveals that some materials are wrongly described in the text—what is called gypsum and limestone proves, for instance, to be baked clay—but we are given no clue by which to correct the excavator's descriptions. The analyses of metal objects (themselves identified only by field numbers not used in the text and catalogue) do not disclose minor impurities such as have yielded such precious data to the British Association's Committee on Sumerian Copper. A site of the importance of Tepe Hissar deserves the same co-operative study by specialists as was accorded with such outstanding success to the kindred material from Anau. We want to know not only the cultural sequence in northern Iran, which Dr. Schmidt has established so brilliantly, but also to test that region's claim to be a cradle of food-production and to estimate its role in the diffusion of metallurgical knowledge.

V. G. C.

The Serjeants of the Peace in Medieval England and Wales. By R. STEWART-BROWN, M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi + 149. Manchester: University Press, 1936. 10s. 6d.

This little book is of unusual importance. We have known for a long time how the peace was kept, before the institution of justices of the peace, in the normal English counties, in which the frankpledge system was indigenous. But nobody before our Fellow Mr. Stewart-Brown seems to have troubled to inquire what happened in the counties where frankpledge was unknown, viz. the six northern counties and Cheshire and the Welsh march. It seems to have been generally assumed that no police system existed in these districts, but the documents printed in this book, though scanty, are sufficient to show that in all these districts, except Yorkshire for which no definite evidence has yet been found, the police duties were performed by itinerant serjeants, paid by means of certain fees and dues and quartered on the country for their food (*puture*). The same system is shown

to have also existed in north and south Wales after the English conquest. Mr. Stewart-Brown deals more fully with Cheshire than with the other districts, since both the evidence and his own knowledge are fuller for that county. But the main value of the book lies in its attempt to place the two methods of keeping the peace in a logical relation. Roughly speaking, the hypothesis is as follows: The frankpledge system rests on the principle of *borh*, i.e. that every man shall, unless an outlaw, have some person answerable for his conduct. If he were unfree, or a member of the household of a lord, his lord was answerable. But the only system applicable to men not so dependent was to group them into sets with a head borough or *capitalis plegius* to answer for the group, and to place the ultimate responsibility for their conduct on the hundred to which they belonged, and make it pay a murder-fine in all cases of undetected homicide. Now the districts in which the frankpledge system did not act were mainly border country, and had been under the control of semi-independent lords. They had, moreover, possibly for the same reasons, a large number of semi-servile, semi-military tenants, 'thanes and drengs', with some analogy to the German *ministeriales*. The suggestion is that where every man almost certainly had a lord there was no necessity for frankpledge, but every lord having jurisdiction (and in all other cases the Crown) was bound to keep the peace through servants appointed by him, whether in fee or not, for that purpose. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the care with which Mr. Stewart-Brown has collected the evidence and posed the question which it raises, but, as he warns us, more remains to be done, and we must keep our eyes open for fresh evidence and still more for evidence of which we have missed the significance.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

The Romans in Britain: A Selection of Latin Texts. Edited with a commentary by R. W. MOORE. 7½ × 5. Pp. xii + 214. London: Methuen, 1938. 6s.

Let it be said at the outset that this will be an extremely useful book. Apart from the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, a ponderous large folio, hard of access and textually unreliable, there has been no adequate collection of the literary sources for the history of Roman Britain; and within the limits imposed by his scheme, Mr. Moore has made a remarkably good selection. A brief sketch of the history of Britain, notes on ancient writers and on the archaeological evidence, and an adequate bibliography come first; there follow sixty passages from Latin writers (varying in length from a few lines of Horace to twelve pages from the *Agricola*), interspersed with nearly forty inscriptions; then come a commentary of a hundred pages, an index of ancient authorities, and a general index.

Several points of criticism suggest themselves, and are worth emphasizing, because the book supplies a real need and deserves to run into further editions, which will give an opportunity for improvements in detail. First, the selection of texts, though careful, has let in one or two that do not seem worth their place (e.g. nos. VI, XVI, most of XXXIII, L); on the other hand, we miss the human interest of passages such as *S.H.A. vita Severi* xxii, 4 f., or Ammianus Marcellinus xiv, 5, 6-8 (Martinus and Paul the Notary);

Victor, *de Caes.* 39, 39 f. gives a better version of the succession of Allectus than the passage quoted from Eutropius; Iulius Firmicus might have been quoted (with a reference in the commentary to the Theodosian Code) for the expedition of Constans, and so on. And it is to be regretted that the scheme of the book—a selection of *Latin* texts—compels the relegation to the commentary of passages from Greek writers, quoted in translation; such passages are equally historical sources, and the conspectus of sources would have gained in impressiveness if they could have been placed in their logical position. The selection of inscriptions is not satisfactory: most of them have been taken direct from Mr. A. R. Burn's anthology, and the readings have not been revised, though references to the original publications have been added; in any case, nos. LIX–LXXVII have little claim to be in a work of this kind; and if inscriptions had to be included, it would have been better to confine them to the commentary and to devote the space thus gained to enlarging the range of literary passages. Finally, the commentary itself is not always reliable, even where Mr. Moore is not following modern authority in place of the ancient sources before him (for example, in *Agriкола's* second year of office, when *multae civitates*, constituting a *nova pars Britanniae*, made their submission, he is still taken 'up the west coast through the territory of the Brigantes'; the latter are still described as a 'confederacy of tribes'; and the possibility of the Tanaus having been south of the Forth–Clyde line is still entertained). We have noted many points of detail, which it is unnecessary to particularize here, that will have to be corrected in the next edition. But for all its shortcomings, this handy and inexpensive volume contains so many of the literary sources for the history of Roman Britain, from Caesar to Gildas and Bede, that it deserves to be known and read as widely as possible.

ERIC BIRLEY.

The History of the Exeter Guildhall and the Life within. By H. LLOYD PARRY. 8½ × 5½. Pp. x + 174. Exeter: Townshend, for the Exeter City Council, 1936. 6s.

The origin of the Guildhall at Exeter cannot be traced. The earliest documentary reference dates from about 1160, but it is clear that the municipal government, of which the building was at the same time the seat and the symbol, is far older. Mr. Lloyd Parry, for many years the statutory custodian of the Records long housed here, records in this book the vicissitudes of this historic building and recreates for his readers a picture of the varied scenes enacted within its walls.

The main hall is medieval. Roof and windows reflect the great reconstruction between 1464 and 1484. The walls are even older, and the cellar beneath retains features belonging to an earlier rebuilding in 1330. In front stands the portico surmounting the parlour, a late Elizabethan addition, and within are still housed the pictures, the silver, the regalia, and the flags which recall various phases in the life of the city. All these are fully described, and if the space devoted to certain aspects seems disproportionate, we must blame the remains and the documents which illustrate some subjects more fully than others.

Much of the value of this book lies in the lavish quotation from original

records. By a happy use of this source the author has been able to give a picture of the earlier administration of Exeter, and to illustrate every aspect of the government centred in the building and in the hands of the small oligarchy which controlled it. The solemn choosing of the mayor under the Tudor charter, the difficulties due to political changes in the seventeenth century, the medieval chapel and its confraternity, the plays and interludes of the earlier centuries, the feasts of Georgian days, and many other forgotten activities, all find their place in this record, for which congratulations are due both to the author and to the City Council which sponsored its publication.

C. A. R. R.

Registrum Antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. Edited by the late C. W. FOSTER, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., F.S.A., and KATHLEEN MAJOR, B.A., B.Litt. Vol. iv. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xl + 344. The Lincoln Record Society, vol. xxxii, 1937.

This part of the great Register is a memorial to Canon Foster. The frontispiece is a characteristic and pleasing portrait; and Professor Stenton has contributed a sympathetic account of his life and works.

It is, in a sense, appropriate that this volume should relate to grants of small properties. The motto of one of the oldest county archaeological societies is *Multorum manibus grande levatur opus*. It would seem that the cathedral church of Mercia acquired its material resources in much the same way, here a little and there a little. The pious gifts of a few shillings-worth of land by several villagers combined to form a real estate of some importance in the parish; and such gifts in many parishes made the diocese wealthy. The methods of a conscientious antiquary are not dissimilar. It was by the solution of a continuous succession of minor problems, genealogical, topographical, and ecclesiological, and their synthesis that Canon Foster became the leading authority on the history of his county and diocese, and on many other subjects.

Through his efforts so much material has now been garnered that the beginnings of a history of Lincolnshire, parish by parish, should not be remote. In some ways the county differs from others. Even for its size, the materials both at the Record Office and at Lincoln are unusually full. Secondly, its villages fall into groups. There is the group of which Market Rasen is the centre; there are the coast villages north of Boston; there are the Withams and the Bythams on the south-east boundary; and Louth is the capital of another group. Possibly a series of short histories of grouped villages might provide the framework for a complete history of this vast shire.

Miss Major has proved herself a competent successor to Canon Foster, and has continued his traditions. It is easy for misprints to occur in a long series of short documents, but only one has been noticed, on p. 65, and it is too trivial to be recorded. The indexes are workmanlike and informative; the illustrations are clear and carefully chosen, the most attractive, perhaps, being that of a chirograph opposite to p. 155, which has in one or two respects made its own rules. In a preface of four pages only Miss Major has succeeded in calling attention to many points of interest.

Trivial though they are as a whole, the gifts recorded are sufficiently numerous in the case of some parishes such as Glenthams, Walesby, and Normanby to have collective importance; and it is to be hoped that the Lincoln Record Society and Miss Major will hasten the completion of their task.

Three small complaints may perhaps be made. In a list of charters occupying eleven pages, there is one column, Extraneous Texts, without a single entry. Secondly, the pages are necessarily overladen with numerals, and it seems needless to place an arabic number opposite every fifth line of the documents. Even the most eminent antiquary has enough command of figures to count the lines for himself. Lastly, it is wearisome to the flesh to have to cut the tops and sides of some 380 pages of paper which is both heavy and fragile.

C. T. FLOWER.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Anglesey. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. clxxxix + 189. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1937. 37s. 6d.

The Anglesey Inventory has at last appeared. The last R.C.A.M. volume for Wales, that of Pembrokeshire, appeared in 1925. The new volume is the product of eight or nine years' work. It was inevitable that its compilation should take a long time, and it is good news that the Commissioners' plea (p. xxvi) for a larger staff has to a certain extent been listened to already. It is, also, inevitable that this volume should be compared primarily with the collateral English Commission's volumes, which we have grown accustomed to expect at the rate of one a year. It follows the English arrangement almost entirely, and like the English volume the production is admirable in most respects. The line drawings are delightful—complete, yet simple and artistic, and there are 542 half-tone illustrations. This must be the record for such a volume; at least it makes the price look puny.

The Inventory proper occupies 150 pages. It appears to cover adequately the wide field of the archaeology of the island, and it should be said at once that the Commissioners, not bound to any date, have taken a liberal interpretation of their terms of reference. There is, for instance, an illustration of the Britannia Tubular (Railway) Bridge of 1850; this is as it should be, and future generations will bless the Commissioners for it. The arrangement is under parishes; the subdivisions are Ecclesiastical, Secular, and Unclassified. The last subdivision contains cairns, earthworks, etc. It may be said in passing that Bryn Britain, Beaumaris (pp. 16 and cxlvii), is unlike anything of Civil War date which the present writer has ever noticed. He has not seen it, but considers it to be medieval; it may, however, have been re-used in the Civil War. A close study of the Caernarvon (or shouldered) arch in North Wales suggests that the north door of Penmon Church (plate 37) should be dated c. 1300 rather than thirteenth century.

The Preface occupies 159 pages. Some may cavil at this length, but they will surely not be numbered amongst archaeologists. If the Commissioners have been able once more to interpret their terms liberally, who are we to grumble, when we receive a valuable account of the archaeology of a not

inconsiderable part of North Wales from the earliest times to the beginning of the nineteenth century? It is not likely that it would have come about so soon in any other manner, and the way is now open for a writer of school-books to draw on this material for a school history of the island. May it soon come to pass, so that accurate information may displace Druidical and Roman nonsense.

The Preface begins with *The Geographical Background* by Sir Cyril Fox in his best vein, with an appendix on the plant remains found at Bryn-yr-Hen-Bobl. Then comes *Early History* (to 1282) by Sir J. E. Lloyd in the fine, scholarly style which we expect of him. Surely, however, it might have been better if this had been followed at once by *Later History*, to be followed in turn by the rest of the Preface, archaeological and architectural, in illustration and expansion of the complete history. On p. xxxviii (p. cxxvi) should be (p. cxxvii).

There follow chapters on *The Megaliths*, *The Bronze Age*, *The Early Iron Age* and *the Roman Occupation* with appropriate lists of finds and distribution maps. These with *The Early Medieval Period* and its appendices on Inscriptions are the real boon to the keen archeologist, for which he should be truly grateful. Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, a Commissioner, is responsible for the Iron Age and Roman and the early Medieval periods. The Secretary has, presumably, written the remainder.

Professor Ifor Williams has contributed valuable notes on the early inscriptions, and Mr. Oliver Davies has described the Parys Mountain copper-mines. All are scholarly and well-written articles. A few points may be mentioned for emphasis. On p. xxxix, note 2, Sir J. E. Lloyd says 'cromlech = curved stone, sheltering stone, is a genuine Welsh word found in the Bible and in place names, which has been misinterpreted by Breton scholars as "a round or circle of stones".' On p. xlix Castell Bryn-gwyn is classified tentatively as a ritual enclosure, similar to Arthur's Round Table at Penrith. The second paragraph on p. lix makes an interesting suggestion with regard to the end of the Bronze Age in the island, which may have been due, not to invaders, since remains of the pre-Roman Iron Age are scanty, but to the deterioration of the climate. On p. lxviii the evidence for a possible Roman signal-station on Holyhead Mountain is discussed. On p. lxx it is implied that there are no remains of Roman roads in Anglesey; this confirms responsible opinion on the subject.

The Architectural Survey is, of course, divided into *Ecclesiastical* and *Secular*. It is detailed and good, and includes an account of a fine house in Beaumaris, Hen Blas, now demolished. On p. clxi, line 22, W. should be E. There follows an article on *Windmills*, with a full description of Llynnon Mill. They are not early examples of such structures, but they were once a feature of the countryside and no doubt will soon disappear. Hence their inclusion is fully justified.

The final articles are on *Communications*, *Heraldry*, and *Armorial*. To the first of these there is an appendix on Menai Ferries. It is arguable whether this subject is at all relevant in its present place; certainly some of it relates entirely to Caernarvonshire. Its presence could have been pardoned if it had been a better article. Quite apart from the author's annoying habit of

assuming too great a preliminary knowledge on the part of his readers, his peculiar ideas of the use and abuse of commas make his writing exceedingly difficult to read with understanding. Moreover, there is no single adequate reference to any authority. To the serious scholar, therefore, the article is worthless. Perhaps the subject is to be elaborated and documented elsewhere; if so, a cross reference should have been given.

The Royal Commissions set their own standard, to which other persons and bodies, lacking state aid, try to attain. If they fall short of their own standard, they are justly criticized. The Anglesey volume has attained this standard, making the reviewer's task all the more difficult. All the criticisms which have been put forward above relate to details, and are in no way intended as a deterrent to scholars, who hope to use the inventory with confidence.

B. H. ST. J. O'N.

The Victoria History of the Counties of England, Northamptonshire. Vol. iv.

Edited by L. F. SALZMAN. Pp. xvi + 279. Oxford: University Press for the University of London. 1937. £4 4s. 0d.

The fourth volume of the *Victoria History of Northamptonshire* contains topographical accounts of the parishes forming the Hundreds of Higham Ferrers, Spelhoe, Hamfordshoe, Orlingbury, and Wymersley. Most of the district lies east of the county town, and the whole forms a fairly compact area lying along the south-east boundary of the shire. Northampton itself, which geographically belongs to the region, has already been described in the third volume.

The descriptions, many of which had originally been compiled under the direction of the late Editor, Dr. Page, follow the form already familiar to students of these histories. Each parish is treated separately with an exhaustive and fully documented account of the manorial history, followed by a description of the church and its contents and a record of the advowson and of the charities. The Introduction draws attention to the more salient facts about the parish, describing its position and noting the more important buildings preserved or formerly existing.

The district is almost entirely agricultural and much of the soil is fertile. This and the early sources of good building stone have left their mark in the fine churches. Some of the villages retain picturesque houses of the 17th and 18th centuries. The church of Brixworth, originally an aisled basilican building with an apsidal east end, is one of the most important surviving monuments of the early Saxon period. Earl's Barton with its tenth-century tower is important not only architecturally but for the surrounding moated enclosure described in an earlier volume. The later medieval churches generally follow a local fashion with a western tower surmounted by a tall spire. Raunds and some others are buildings of considerable beauty, but in many cases the interest is rather historical, as at Kingsthorpe where the careful plan and description illustrate the gradual development from the small early Norman church to the enlarged structure of the fourteenth century, the period in which this area appears to have been most flourishing.

This is one of the first volumes issued for the Institute of Historical Research of the University of London. Mr. L. F. Salzman, the Editor

appointed by the Institute, has worthily carried on the traditions set by the late Dr. Page. All who have used these volumes will be glad to know that the continuation and eventual completion of the great series have now been secured.

C. A. R. R.

The Sheldons, being some account of the Sheldon Family of Worcestershire and Warwickshire. By E. A. B. BARNARD. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5. Pp. xii + 139. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1936. 7s. 6d.

Mr. E. A. B. Barnard's various activities are well known in the Society, as the Library card-index *inter alia* testifies. But it is especially towards his native county and its history and archaeology that they have been directed, and no man since Dr. Prattinton, whose work of over a century ago has been so zealously disinterred by him, has deserved so much of Worcestershire, as well as of its immediate neighbourhood.

The attractive little volume under consideration deals with one of the best known old Worcestershire families, that of the Sheldons, associated in the 16th and 17th centuries mainly with that county, first at Abberton, then at Beoley and Broadway, though they also had estates over the border at Skilts and Weston Park. Mr. Barnard traces them back to the time of Henry IV, but the first of actual note is William Sheldon of Beoley, whom the author describes as 'the greatest of all the Sheldons'. He was born in or about 1500, and was buried in Beoley church in 1570. Mr. Barnard omits to mention that he was one of Edward VI's Commissioners for surveying the Church goods of the county in 1552. His younger brother Baldwin founded the Broadway branch of the family. His father Ralph, who did much to increase the family estate, died in 1546, and is also buried at Beoley. Both monuments are good examples of their period, and are fully described on pp. 79 ff. On p. 92 is given an account of the laudable work of Messrs. John Humphreys, Rees Pryce, and Barnard in restoring to a decent condition the chapel in which they stand.

One of the most famous activities of the family was the promotion of tapestry weaving, first set on foot by William Sheldon, of which a full account has been given by Messrs. Barnard and Wace in Vol. 78 of *Archaeologia*. This was largely devoted to the making of tapestry maps of Warwickshire and the neighbouring counties, made and long preserved at Weston Park. A fine panel representing Judah and Tamar is now in the Art Museum at Birmingham. Some of the maps are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Of the later Sheldons may be mentioned William's son Ralph (1537-1613), whose Roman Catholic sympathies got him into trouble, and a later descendant of the same, bearing the same name, and known as 'the great Sheldon', who was born in 1623 and died in 1684. He was a great antiquary, and a friend of Antony Wood. He also was an ardent Papist.

Space forbids to enlarge further on this interesting family, but we certainly owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Barnard for putting their history before us in such an attractive form. The book includes some excellent illustrations.

H. B. W.

The Domesday of Crown Lands. A Study of the Legislation, Surveys, and Sales of Royal Estates under the Commonwealth. By SIDNEY J. MADGE, F.S.A. 9½ × 6½. Pp. xx + 499. London: Routledge. 1938. 25s.

In choosing his title and sub-title Dr. Madge has not done full justice to his great work, for in addition to a learned discourse on the history and devolution during the Commonwealth of lands late belonging to the Crown, the author traces the acquisition of property by succeeding kings from Saxon times. Furthermore, he gives most valuable information as to the methods adopted by the Parliamentary Commissioners in disposing of estates belonging to ecclesiastical bodies and to royalist supporters, which cannot truly be classified as 'Crown' Lands.

Full appreciation of the value of the surveys which were compiled during the opening years of the Commonwealth has not hitherto been accorded by historians, and this has probably been due to the fact that the surveys which were readily available to students were too incomplete to allow a comprehensive study into the condition of land during the mid-seventeenth century. This difficulty has been overcome to a large extent by the publication of Dr. Madge's work. He has, with the true determination of a research worker, unearthed so many surveys, which were hitherto unknown or stored away in places where one would least expect to find them, that the schedule of them which he has compiled and presented to the Public Record Office has added a completeness to the series, and should encourage the more general study of these informative documents as a whole. It may be regretted that this schedule could not have been printed in full, but such criticisms of a volume containing 500 pages crammed with useful information seems ungenerous. Appendix V, which contains a list of the main places surveyed, and Appendix II, which sets out the repositories where such surveys are stored, will be sufficient for most purposes. It is to be hoped that the officials of the Duchy of Cornwall may be encouraged by this book to deposit with the Public Record Office the surveys now in their custody, so that they may be better appreciated and made more available.

Apart from the importance of the author's disclosure of large stores of these surveys in unexpected places, the most interesting discoveries are the Instructions issued to surveyors and the specimen survey of the imaginary manor of Sale, both of which were found at the offices of the Duchy of Cornwall. Dr. Madge has generously had certified copies made of both these documents, and has presented them to the British Museum. These explain the systematic similarity which is to be found in all these surveys. The statistics which the author draws up in regard to the disposal of Crown Lands at different periods of history are of great value to economists, and present-day legislators may take heart from the fact that the Crown authorities in the past seem to have paid as little regard to the difference between capital and income as they do to-day.

The Parliamentary Surveys were compiled under Colonel William Webb, the Surveyor-General, and although it is probably stretching the point too far to trace in these documents the origin of our present ordnance surveys, it is interesting to note that the Army has always played a prominent part in

the survey work of this country. The officials at Winchester House in the Strand must have been an efficient collection of experts, and Dr. Madge has certainly given us an insight into their work which no one can hitherto have had.

Those who use archives as an aid to historical study will regret that the recommendations of Sir Robert Johnson to Cecil in 1602 (*vide* pp. 50-3) were not then adopted. One of these was to the effect that 'all the ancient and other court rolls touching Her Majesty's lands might be called into' a building wherein 'all the surveys and court rolls might be methodically placed'.

When an index occupies almost one-fifth of the whole volume criticism of its contents may seem ungrateful; but when it contains items to which nobody is likely to refer, these details tend to detract from the value of the whole. The system of using headings followed by a colon, followed by several sub-headings, may effect great economy of space, but it is not suitable for this type of work, and it makes several of the entries appear somewhat ridiculous. This may be appropriately exemplified by 'Doubts: manors, 338; — sales, 330; — statistics, 159 n., 182'. Occasionally this system becomes definitely dangerous: as, for instance, 'Times, The: 57 n., 287; — too much time required for surveying, xvi (22)'. The first references obviously relate to a daily paper, but the exact significance of the second is lost owing to the difficulty of finding the reference. It may be doubted whether any reader of this particular volume will consult the index in regard to 'Apes', but if he does, his natural excitement will be maintained when instructed to turn to Jack-an-Apes, although disappointment will ensue when he discovers he has merely obtained a reference to a shop sign in the Strand. References to 'lieu' and 'pleasure' are found on p. 180, as under 'The Bailiff's fee during pleasure', 'The Jury's dinner at the Court Baron or 1s. in lieu thereof'. Others to be found in the index, such as 'Elusive Manor'; 'Ink, and other necessities'; 'Mice: records eaten'; 'Null: offers'; 'Statu quo'; 'Unsound memory'; 'Vista: sport', if necessary at all, would be more valuable if placed under headings more likely to be consulted.

The volume is produced in a most excellent manner, and as the culmination of the work of a lifetime it should satisfy its author in the knowledge that no student of the history of estate management during the seventeenth century can afford to neglect it.

W. Le H.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, March 1930:—The Burusho of Hunza, by E. O. Lorimer; Verulamium, by J. N. L. Myres; Were the Giza pyramids painted? by A. Lucas; A sixth-century German settlement of *foederati*, by G. Bersu; Nennius and the twenty-eight cities of Britain, by K. Jackson; The use of bone implements in the Old Palaeolithic period, by Abbé H. Breuil; An ancient Chinese capital: earthworks at Old Ch'ang-an, by C. W. Bishop; Tin deposits in the Near East; The Kish goat; Prehistoric organic remains; Chinese socketed celts; Cap Blanc rock-shelter; Great theatre, Byzantium; Megalithic complexes, Transjordan; Excavations at Garranes, co. Cork; Pen Dinas, Cardiganshire; The children of Israel.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 94, part 1:—A corpus of the pre-Conquest carved stones of Derbyshire, by R. E. Routh, with an introduction by the late Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell; The Yorkshire food-vessel, by Mary Kitson Clark; The early synagogue, by Helen Rosenau; Geology for archaeologists, by F. J. North; Numismatic parallels to Kentish polychrome brooches, by C. H. V. Sutherland; English medieval embossed tiles, by J. B. Ward Perkins.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, Spring 1938:—Officer, 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, 1780, by Major I. H. Mackay Scobie; The Colours of the South Staffordshire regiment; Regimental order for dress, 15th Hussars, c. 1827, by Rev. P. Sumner; Majuba, 27th February 1881, by Major G. Tylden; The 15th Light Dragoons at Villers-en-Cauchies, 24th March 1794, by Sir Charles Oman; Badges of the Officers' Training Corps, by E. J. Martin; Yeomanry Cavalry uniforms in 1850, by Rev. P. Sumner.

The Annual of the British School at Athens, no. 35:—Excavations in Ithaca, by W. A. Heurtley and S. Benton; The evolution of the tripod-lebes, by S. Benton; The chemical composition of archaic Greek bronze, by O. Davies; Excavations at Kato Phana in Chios, by W. Lamb; Protoattic pottery, by J. M. Cook.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 12, no. 2: An Achaemenean relief from Persepolis; A silver dagger-hilt from Iran; An Egyptian votive bronze; An Egyptian glazed vase; Leaves of an early Bible manuscript; A manuscript of French poetry; Two Frankish finger-rings; A Romanesque capital.

British Numismatic Journal, vol. 22, part 2:—Northumbrian pennies of the tenth century, by D. Allen; A note on the East Raynham hoard, by C. A. Whitton; A fourteenth-century coin-weight, by D. Allen; An unpublished halfpenny of John Baliol, by J. S. Shirley-Fox; The nobles and angels of Edward IV between 1461 and 1470, by C. Fox; The coinage of Edward V, by F. O. Arnold; The coinage of Edward V, with some remarks on the later issues of Edward IV, by C. Blunt; Notes on the mints of Truro and Exeter under Charles I, by R. C. Lockett; A numismatic history of Rye, by L. A. Vidler; Coins and tokens of the British possessions overseas: some unpublished varieties, by H. A. Parsons; Catalogue of British medals since 1760: part 1, 1760–1820, by Col. M. H. Grant.

The Burlington Magazine, February 1938:—Two French writing tables, by H. Huth; A basin and ewer by Adam van Vianeu.

March 1938:—The evolution of Chinese sculpture, by O. Siren; Six armours of the fifteenth century, by J. Mann; The sculpture at Burlington House, by K. A. Esdaile.

April 1938:—Two busts of Charles I and William III, by K. A. Esdaile.

The Connoisseur, February 1938:—Seventeenth-century plate at the Royal Academy of Arts, by C. C. Oman; The 'Lion' jewel, a work of Corvinianus Saur in the possession of Lord Fairhaven, by C. R. Beard; Oxford heraldic quarries, by F. S. Eden; Marine drawings in the Bruce Ingram collection, ii, the Van de Veldes, by C. King.

March 1938:—Five centuries of glass, ii, by W. Born; An unknown drawing of the lost bust of Charles I by Bernini, by G. W. Snelgrove; Old Turkish silver, by B. Y. Berry; Legends of aerial flight in art, ii, the West, by N. H. Hodgson; The Old London exhibition, by A. Carfax.

April 1938:—Gravours and knife-hafts: a nineteenth-century 'fake' exposed, by C. R. Beard; Joseph Willems, china modeller, d. 1766, by W. H. Japp; Three London craftsmen, by R. W. Symonds; William Eden, master-pewterer, by A. Sutherland-Graeme.

Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 23, part 2:—Preliminary report on the excavations at Sesebi, Northern province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1936-7, by A. M. Blackman; The judicial papyrus of Turin, by A. de Buck; A toilet scene on a funerary stela of the Middle Kingdom, by I. E. S. Edwards; The Bremner-Rhind papyrus, iii, by R. O. Faulkner; Restitution of, and penalty attaching to, stolen property in Ramesside times, by J. Černý; The Egyptian correspondence of Abimilki, prince of Tyre, by W. F. Albright; Some Oxford papyri, by E. P. Wegener; Notes on the Bahṛēn, Nuwēmisah, and El-A'ṛeg oases in the Libyan desert, by A. de Cosson; Bibliography, Pharaonic Egypt (1936), by A. M. Blackman; Note on *ṯ hyr(.ṯ)* in boundaries of Ptolemaic conveyances of land; On P. Oslo 83 and the depreciation of currency; The first Egyptian Society; Notes on overbuilding and intrusive burials at Gīzah; A note on the grammatical gender of the names of towns; On P. Lille I. 4.

The Genealogists' Magazine, vol. 8, no. 1:—The ancestry of Robert Browning the poet, by Sir V. Baddeley; Diocesan records in the Bodleian Library, by I. G. Philip; Apprenticeship books of Bristol, by I. F. Jones; Original transcripts of parish registers (Bishops' transcripts); The Anglican church registers of Lisbon, Portugal, by Rev. Canon H. Pentin.

The Geographical Journal, vol. 91, no. 3:—The origin of roddons, by H. Godwin; the old English mile and the Gallic league, by G. B. Grundy.

Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, vol. 7, no. 2:—Medieval heraldry in painted glass, by F. S. Eden; The fourteenth-century glass in North Luffenham church, Rutland, by Rev. C. Woodforde; Stained glass: an introduction to its history and appreciation, by Dom C. Norris; The remaining painted glass in Tattershall church, Lincolnshire, by P. B. G. Binnall; 'Vitrail' (stained glass), by Viollet-le-Duc, translated by L. B. Holland; Catalogue of the sale of Horace Walpole's collection of stained glass.

The English Historical Review, April 1938:—The chronology of the reign of Edward the Elder, by W. S. Angus; The Canterbury election of 1205–6, by Rev. M. D. Knowles; Greek studies in England in the early sixteenth century, i, by A. Tilley; The personnel of the Parliament of 1833, by S. F. Woolley; Jean Juvenal des Ursins and François de Surienne, by Miss D. Kirkland; The Yorkshire submissions to Henry VIII, 1541, by A. G. Dickens.

History, March 1938:—The new era of History, by R. Muir; Historical research and the preservation of the past, by V. H. Galbraith; The historical background of the Florentine renaissance, by H. Baron.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, February 1938:—Fifteenth-century clerks of Parliament, by A. F. Pollard; Bibliographical aids to research, vi, Collected Naval bibliography, by G. F. James.

Iraq, vol. 5, part 1:—A short investigation of the temple at Al-'Ubaid, by P. Delougaz; The coinage of Aradus in the Hellenistic period, by J. G. Milne; The Assyrian kisal as the origin of the carat-weight, by R. Campbell Thompson; A Mandaean phylactery, by E. S. Drower; A topography of Babylon, by P. E. V. D. Meer; The weight-standards of ancient Greece and Persia, by A. S. Hemmy; An Assyrian dental diagnosis, by B. R. Townend.

London Medieval Studies, vol. 1, part 2:—On the *Wessobrunner Gebet*, ii, by W. Perret; Germanic mythological poetry, by H. Schneider; Deor and modern Scandinavian ballads, by F. Norman; The photography of manuscripts, by A. H. Smith; Notes on Middle English tests, by G. V. Smithers; Notes on *The Pearl*, by P. G. Thomas; The dialect of the Corpus manuscript of the *Ancrene Riwe*, by Mary S. Serjeantson; The element *ros* in Cornish place-names, by J. E. B. Gover; *Die Edeln Armen*: a study of Hartmann von Aue, by M. F. Richey; *Segramors Roys*, by R. J. Maclean; *Der Künec von Kukumerlant*, by M. O'C. Walshe; Moriz von Craon, by A. T. Hatto; Johann Bischoff, by J. M. Clark; The Welsh place-name Halkenchurch, by B. G. Charles.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 24, no. 1:—The currachs of Ireland, iii, by J. Hornell; Dutch flag-officers in 1665–7 and 1672–3, by R. C. Anderson; Chinese junks: the Antung trader, by Lieut. D. W. Waters; The navy and its records from the Armada to Trafalgar, by Admiral Sir Herbert W. Richmond; British corvettes of 1875: the larger wooden ram-bowed type, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; The little ship of the Ashmolean, by R. M. Nance; The Admiralty, iv, by Sir O. A. R. Murray; Le Musée de Marine, Paris, by H. P. Spratt; The Bursledon ship.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., vol. 10, part 1:—Montchesni of Edwardstone and some kinsmen; Grants and confirmations of arms and crests; Herefordshire pedigrees; Dalyson notes; Northern counties pedigrees; Sir William de Ros of Ingmanthorpe; The Washingtons: a fresh discovery; Gee pedigree, wills, and administrations; Administrations of the archdeacons of Northampton.

Palestine Exploration Quarterly, April 1938:—James Leslie Starkey, by Olga Tufnell; Helena's pyramids, by Lieut-Col. N. P. Clarke; A Phoenician Naval Gazette, by T. H. Gaster; Notes on the Bedouin tribes of the Beersheba district, by S. Hillelson.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, new ser., vol. 3, part 2:—The Neolithic pottery of Yorkshire, by Miss N. Newbigin; Report on excavations at Jaywick Sands, Essex (1934), with some observations on the Clactonian industry, and on the fauna and geological significance of the Clacton channel, by K. P. Oakley and M. Leakey; New aspects and problems in Irish prehistory: Presidential address for 1937, by Dr. A. Mahr; Notes on Excavations in England, the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales during 1937; Note on recent finds of *Dama clactoniana* (*Cervus browni* auctt.) in London and Swanscombe, by Miss D. M. A. Bate; Objects of palaeolithic type found near Comrie, Perthshire, by Abbé Breuil; A palaeolith from Gloucestershire, by Mrs. Clifford; Gold lunulae from Denmark, by Miss E. M. Hardy; Prehistoric houses; The origin of the domestic dog; Megaliths and collective burial; The Gudenaa culture of central Jutland and the mesolithic settlement of Denmark; Megalithic tombs in Japan; Select list of publications in Prehistoric archaeology, 1937.

Journal of the Warburg Institute, vol. 1, no. 1:—Sign and symbol, by J. Maritain; The rood of Bromholm, by F. Wormald; Alkestis in modern dress, by E. M. Butler; The early history of man in a cycle of paintings by Piero di Cosimo, by E. Panofsky.

Vol. 1, no. 2:—Rhetoric and politics in Italian humanism, by D. Cantimori; Italian teachers in Elizabethan England, by F. A. Yates; The Hypnerotomachia Poliphili in seventeenth-century France, by A. Blunt; Studies in allegorical portraiture, by E. Wind.

Vol. 1, no. 3:—Anonymous Gods, by E. Bikerman; The 'Romano-Campanian' coinage: an old problem from a new angle, by H. Mattingly; Relics of pagan antiquity in medieval settings, by W. S. Heckscher; Josephus the physician: a medieval legend of the destruction of Jerusalem, by H. Lewy.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 49:—The Court Rolls and other records of the manor of Ightham as a contribution to local history, ii, by Sir Edward Harrison; Castleward service of Dover Castle, by F. W. Hardman; Plans of Dover harbour in the sixteenth century, by A. Macdonald; Hythe Wills, first part A to F, by A. Hussey; Additional notes on the Horne and Chute families of Appledore, by F. W. Cock; St. Leonard's, Deal: notes on its architecture together with the hatchments and its post-Reformation history, by Sir Gerald Wollaston, Rev. C. E. Woodruff and W. P. D. Stebbing; Hollingbourne manor and the Culpepers, by A. Vallance; The Parliamentary survey of the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral in the time of the Commonwealth, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff; A helm in Goudhurst church, by F. H. Cripps-Day; Saxon records of Tenterden, by G. Ward; Early Kent maps (sixteenth century), by Rev. G. M. Livett; Medieval discoveries at Stonar, by B. W. Pearce; A pit dwelling of the Early Iron Age at Rainham, Kent, by N. Cook; Preliminary note on an excavation made on Kingston Down in 1937.

Proceedings of the Bath and District branch of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, 1935:—Excavations in the Seven Acre field, Camerton, by Very Rev. E. Horne.

Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 41, no. 2:—The stream called the

hallowed brook at Reading, by E. W. Dormer; A find of Stuart coins at Childrey manor, Berks., by D. Allen; Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes; A schedule of wills proved in the Court of Faringdon Peculiar, 1580-1636, by Rev. A. L. Browne; 'Roman' horse shoes and 'ox shoes' from Silchester, by G. Ward; The Wantage crosses, by E. A. Greening Lamborn.

Proceedings of the Bournemouth National History Society, vol. 28:—A local survey of the early Bronze Age, by J. B. Calkin.

The Bradford Antiquary, January 1938:—The Craven way, or the Roman road from York to Carlisle via Settle, by F. Villy; The manor of Harden, by C. Whone; The lost hamlet of Cockan, by W. Robertshaw; Wycoller causeway, by F. Villy; Notes on local clergy in Reformation times, by H. I. Judson; The Roman road beyond Long Preston and the position of a hoard of coins, by F. Villy.

Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, April 1938:—Two stories from Register Q in the Cathedral library, by W. P. Blore.

Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, vol. 5, part 7:—Burgesses of Huntingdon, by Granville Proby; Huntingdonshire windmills, by C. F. Tebbutt; Roman Godmanchester, by J. R. Garrood.

Transactions of the Dartford District Antiquarian Society, no. 5:—Mount's Wood Dene-hole, by W. B. Peake.

Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society, vol. 2, part 3:—Report on the excavations at Hembury Fort, by Dorothy M. Liddell; Report of the Exeter excavation committee; Bronze Age urns from Honiton, by C. T. Shaw; Tiles and other objects found at Frithelstock priory, by C. A. R. Radford; Romano-British antiquities found at Topsham, by L. A. D. Montague; A palaeolithic implement from Exeter and a note on the Exeter gravels, by R. Pickard; The 'fort' at Oldaport, by F. Cottrill; A granite block near Hembury fort; A flint dagger from Belstone.

Vol. 2, part 4:—Report of the Exeter excavation committee; Stone implements from Devon, by R. A. Smith; A neolithic site on Haldon, by E. H. Willock; Ancient man in Devon, by J. Reid Moir; Unreported mounds on Woodbury Common, by G. E. L. Carter.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, vol. 58:—Maiden Castle: third interim report, by R. E. M. Wheeler; Two Bronze Age barrows, by C. D. Drew and S. Piggott; Bronze Age rapiers and swords from Dorset, by V. L. Oliver; Three additional thirteenth-century steelyard weights, by L. R. A. Grove; A further series of thirteenth-century steelyard weights, by G. Dru Drury; Additional calendar of Dorset deeds, by W. M. Walker; Saxon charters of Dorset, by G. B. Grundy; Tyneham, by W. R. G. Bond.

Proceedings of the University of Durham Philosophical Society, vol. 9, part 4:—Excavations at Sewell's Cave, West Yorkshire, by A. Raistrick.

Essex Naturalist, vol. 25:—A prehistoric site at Twitty Fee, Danbury, by J. M. Bull; The ancient pottery found at Twitty Fee, by M. R. Hull.

The Essex Review, April 1938:—The jurisdiction of judges of Assize to fine a county, by R. E. Negus; Disappearing monuments in Essex, by

J. Salmon; A defiant Colchester town clerk, by L. C. Sier; The picture of St. Edmund in Greensted church, by Sir Gurney Benham; Early Essex clergy, by P. H. Reaney; Essex farmer's accounts, 1783-95; Notes from Colchester court rolls of 1527-8; The Book of the Foundation of Walden abbey, by H. Collar; Destruction of ancient painting at Good Easter church; The Withypool altarpiece; Seals of St. Botolph's priory, Colchester; Roman coffin found at Colchester; Spandrels at Laindon and Basildon; Prisoners in Colchester castle; Godds penny; Scoldings at Colchester.

Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society, vol. 5, part 1:—The Shores of Sheffield and the Offleys of Norton Hall, by Lady Stephen; Attercliffe Theological Academy, by F. Bradbury; A Sheffield chemist's jottings in the thirties, by J. Austen; Edward Law, sculptor, of Sheffield; Wages and hours in the Britannia-metal trade at Sheffield, 1857-8, by J. E. Tyler; Crucks-built houses and barns, by J. B. Himsworth.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology (University of Liverpool), vol. 24, nos. 3-4:—Third report on the excavations at Sakje-Geuzi, 1908-11, by J. Garstang, W. J. Phythian-Adams, and V. Seton-Williams; The siting of Greek colonies on the Black Sea coasts of Bulgaria and Romania, by G. A. Short; The Housesteads Terraces, by W. A. Eden; A Roman camp at Halton, Cheshire, by R. Newstead and J. P. Droop.

Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, no. 86:—New Court, Marlborough College, by R. H. Lane.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, vol. 22, no. 1:—The Royal Injunctions of 1538 and the Great Bible, 1539-41, by H. Guppy; Cicero and the Roman civic spirit in the middle ages and early renaissance, by H. Baron; The Gospels as history: a reconstruction, by C. H. Dodd; Sadducee and Pharisee: the origin and significance of the names, by T. W. Manson; The *DAM-QAR* (Trader?) in ancient Mesopotamia, by T. Fish; John of Gaunt and the Parliamentary representation of Lancashire, by H. G. Richardson; Notes and extracts from the Semitic MSS. in the Rylands Library, by E. Robertson; Israel's sojourn in Egypt, by H. H. Rowley.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 8, no. 5:—Edward John Story and his scrap book, by J. Oxberry; Two old maps of Morpeth and Newminster, by Miss M. H. Dodds; Flints from a microlithic industry at Finchale Nab; An engraved sard found in Cuddy's Cove.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, vol. 49, part 1:—Some erroneous traditions, by Rev. J. E. Auden; The 'gates' of Oakengates, by Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge; Shrewsbury and Ship money, by H. Beaumont; Sutton upon Tern; The old Moat farm, Stapleton, by R. Oakley; Some old Shropshire houses and their owners, by H. E. Forrest; Ancient land tenures, by Lilian H. Hayward; Roman roads Committee report, by H. E. Forrest; Shrewsbury Castle, by J. A. Morris; Inquisition post mortem, William Grosvenor.

South Eastern Naturalist, 1936:—Silchester, by J. B. P. Karslake; The Roman villa site at Ditchley, Oxon., by C. A. R. Radford.

Transactions of the Southend-on-Sea Antiquarian Society, vol. 3, no. 2:—Barling windmill, by J. Salmon.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 7, no. 1:—The Stansfield effigies, Lewes, by W. H. Godfrey; A Sussex doctor's card of 1800, by J. B. Caldecott; Sussex pictures in the Birmingham Art Gallery, by L. F. Field; The will of the Rev. James Shawe, rector of Ardingly, 1550-8; Old lands and ancient demesne, by M. S. Holgate; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; More Roman finds at Wiggonholt, Pulborough, by S. E. Winbolt; The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Arabic medieval assembly numbers, by W. M. Homan; The Hundred of Whalesbone; A list of church marks at West Hoathly, by U. Ridley; Sussex church plans, St. Mary, Stopham; A Sussex poll tax, 1667; The wine press; Arundel Rape bridges; River Arun's navigation; The Chiddingly wooden chalice.

Thoresby Society, vol. 37, part 1, *Miscellanea*:—Christopher Danby of Masham and Farnley, by C. Whone; Letters of the Rev. George Plaxton, M.A., rector of Barwick-in-Elmet, by Miss E. M. Walker; Allotments and awards under the Garforth Enclosure Act; Leeds Steam Carriage Company.

Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1937:—English enamelled cast brass in the Yorkshire Museum, by K. W. Sanderson.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 44. Sec. C, nos. 2-4:—The *Hippolytus* of Euripides, by M. Tierney; Bishop Berkeley, the querist, by Ellen D. Leyburn; The MacQuillan or Mandeville lords of the Route, by E. Curtis.

Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 3rd series, vol. 1, part 1:—An ancient route: the Slighe Míodhluachra in Ulaidh, by H. C. Lawlor; 'Giants' Graves', by E. E. Evans; The cashels of Moneygashel, co. Cavan, by Phyllis Richardson; The technique of archaeological excavation, by O. Davies; Templenaffrin church, co. Fermanagh, by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry; Degen of Kilconriola, by H. C. Lawlor; Folk-tales from Creggan parish, by T. G. F. Paterson; Sessiaghmagaroll Fort, by T. G. F. Paterson and O. Davies; Sweat houses (Toighthe Alluis) of co. Londonderry, by A. McL. May; Antiquities of Inch island, by H. P. Swan and O. Davies; A chambered cairn in Ballyedmond Park, co. Down, by E. E. Evans; Doey's cairn, Dunloy, co. Antrim, by E. E. Evans; Kilns for flax-drying and lime-burning, by O. Davies; Dug-out canoes at Castlecaulfield, by Y. A. Burges; Springhill; Holy Wells, by J. Skillen; The identification of the castle of Magh Cobha, by H. C. Lawlor; Clonfeacle cross; some Microoliths from the Lower Bann valley, by J. Batty; Souterrain at Ardglass, co. Down, by M. Gaffikin; Castlecaulfield church, parish of Donaghmore, by Y. A. Burges, O. Davies, and M. Gaffikin; Excavations at Carrick East, by J. B. Mullin and O. Davies; Flints from the shore of Lough Beg, by D. Parker; The Black Bank and Fews barracks, by T. G. F. Paterson; The origin of the surname Mulholland, by Margaret E. Dobbs; The Ulster Volunteers of '82, their medals, badges, etc., by C. J. Robb.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 92, part 2:—Presidential Address, by Sir John Lloyd; The Roman station, Prestatyn, first interim report, by Prof. R. Newstead; The rectors of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganshire, from 1246 to 1360, by F. R. Lewis; Dinas Noddfa, Gellygaer Common, Glamorgan:

excavations in 1936, by Lady Fox; The estates of the Welsh abbeys at the Dissolution, by A. Jones; Excavations at Trehill, Glamorgan, June 1936, by G. E. Daniel; The church bells of Monmouthshire, by A. Wright; Where was Alken church (parish of St. Ismail, Carmarthen)? by J. W. W. Stephens; A timber structure in the river Towy, near Abergwili; Excavations at Fridd Faldwyn camp, Montgomery, 1937; Caerleon excavations, 1937; Roman burials found at Caerleon; Five new Pembrokeshire monuments; Excavations at Llantwit Major, Glamorgan, 1937; Arrowhead from the Great Orme's head; A medieval beacon at Merthyr Manor, Glamorgan; Bronze implements from Swansea; A small hoard of flanged bronze celts from Betws-yn-Rhos, Denbighshire; Report of the Annual Meeting held at Bangor.

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Bulletin Annuel, 1937:—Armorican art: a study of the designs on the coins of the cache found at La Marquanderie in the parish of Saint Brelade,

Jersey, in 1935, by N. V. L. Rybot; The Channel Islands and the Great Rebellion, by M. F. H. Ellis; Daniel Messery and his times, by A. C. Saunders; A polished stone axe from Trinity, by N. V. L. Rybot.

Archivio Storico di Malta, vol. 8, no. 4:—Documentary sources for Maltese history in private hands, by E. Gentils; The Order of Malta and Clement XI, by E. Michel; The prehistory of Malta and the work of L. Ugolini, by P. Marconi; Notes from a seventeenth-century Maltese diary, by E. N. Rocca di Corneliano; The 'Solino Durantino', by E. Liburdi; Syracuse and Malta in the eighteenth century, by G. Agnello; Maltese historical documents (1432-50), by R. Valentini.

Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, vol. 7:—Sela-Petra, the rock, of Edom and Nabatene, by G. and A. Horsfield; Excavations in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1936-7; Other discoveries, 1936-7; Bibliography of excavations, 1936-7; The autonomous shekels of Tyre, by Sir George Hill.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 42, no. 1:—Recent discoveries on the north slope of the Acropolis at Athens, by O. Broneer; A Greek inscription from Tarsus, by T. R. S. Broughton; The Greek alphabet again, by R. Carpenter; Seleucid chronology in Malalas, by G. Downey; Archaeological exploration and excavation in Palestine, Transjordan and Syria during 1937, by N. Glueck; Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus, 1937, by H. Goldman; Two Roman silver jugs, by K. Lehmann-Hartleben; Mural paintings in some cave chapels of Southern Italy, by A. Medea; The coins from the excavation at Olynthos, by W. Schwabacher; Latter part of the 1937 campaign in the Athenian agora, by T. L. Shear; Notes on some inscriptions of Delos, by F. R. Walton; News items from Athens, by Elizabeth P. Blegen.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. 47, part 1:—The Rayneval memoranda of 1782 and some comments on the French historian Doniol, by S. F. Bemis; Elihu Yale, native of Boston, benefactor of a college in Connecticut, by H. Bingham.

The Art Bulletin, vol. 19, no. 3:—A group of Catalan fourteenth-century churches, by E. J. Mills; The putto with the death's head, by H. W. Janson; The evil eye in Italian art, by S. A. Callisen; Studies in Etruscan bronze reliefs: the gigantomachy, by G. M. A. Haufmann.

Speculum, vol. 13, no. 1:—Franciscan poverty and civic wealth in humanistic thought, by H. Baron; An early ritual poem in Welsh, by Mary Williams; *Aided Meidbe*: the violent death of Medb, by V. Hull; The lapidary of Marbode and a Spanish adaptation, by J. H. Nunemaker; *Arthur and Gorlagon*, the Dutch *Lancelot*, and St. Kentigern, by R. E. Bennet; Francis Accursius, a new document, by G. L. Haskins; Old French *esternalis*, a gem stone, by U. T. Holmes; Artefius and his *Clavis Sapientiae*, by G. Levi della Vida; The manuscripts of the *Schedula* of Theophilus Presbyter, by R. P. Johnson.

Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la Classe des Beaux-Arts, tome 19, parts 11-12:—The paintings in the Sistine Chapel, by C. Montald.

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Hapsburg patrimony between Charles V and his brother Ferdinand, 7 February 1522, by H. Vander Linden.

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Bulletin des Musées royaux, Bruxelles 3 ser., vol. 9, no. 5:—Three fragments of ancient Mexican pottery, by E. Guzman; The deposition from the Cross, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena; Two twelfth-century miniature paintings in the museum, by M. Laurent.

Bulletin de l'Institut archéologique bulgare, tome 11, fasc. 1:—The vaulted tombs at Mezek, by B. Filov; The excavations at Mezek and Svilengrad, by I. Welkov; The fortress of Mezek, by A. Raschenov.

Památky Archaeologické, vol. 40:—Bohemian Gothic madonnas of Byzantine type, by A. Matějček and J. Myslivec; Bohemian wall-paintings of the first half of the fourteenth century, by J. Plachá-Gollerová; The share of Johann Georg Bendl in the decoration of the church of St. Salvator, by V. Novotný; Johann Georg Bendl, a Prague sculptor of early Baroque, by O. Blažíček; Lost Gothic fresco from the house 'U Melantrichu' in Prague, by A. Matějček; The Wittingauer Crucifixion, by J. Pešina; A newly discovered inventory of the Rudolf Collections at Prague, by J. Morávek; The history of Baroque sculpture in Moravia, by V. Richter; The controversy about the origin of the pulpit in Konice, by V. Richter; The design for the altar of St. Justina in the Dominican church at Brod, by V. Richter; Inventory of pictures belonging to the Counts Collalto, by V. Richter; Documentary contributions on the history of Baroque sculpture in Moravia, by V. Richter; Two agreements concerning the Baroque building of the church of St. Thomas in Brünn, by V. Richter; Works of Mathias Braun at Prague, by J. Morávek; A contribution to the biography of Jaroslav Čermák, by V. Richter.

L'Anthropologie, tome 48, nos. 1-2:—An important article on the mesolithic deposit at Biscop, Seine-et-Oise, is contributed by MM. Giraud, Vaché, and Vignard, who provide plenty of good illustrations. The relics come mainly from pit-dwellings, but there is an older occupation level with flints of different character and patination, and an engraved bone has been found near the excavations. Picks and microliths are the leading mesolithic flint types; and there is some evidence that the Montmorency industry is earlier than that of Le Campigny. There is a summary of prehistoric excavations in Western Asia, 1934-7; and approximate dates are given for the leading cultures, e.g. El-Obeid, 4000-3700 B.C.; Djemdet Nasr, 3200-3000 B.C. Dr. Pei's views with regard to the natural fracture of hard rocks are noticed by the Editor; and a new impression of Abbé Breuil's subdivisions of the upper Palaeolithic is announced. Descriptions of Tuc d'Audoubert, Enlène, and Trois-Frères have been published in a brochure by Count Bégouen (p. 88); and the Pleistocene climate of Palestine and Syria has been examined by L. Picard.

Revue archéologique, 6 ser., tome 10, octobre-décembre 1937:—Aeschylus and Polygnotus, by G. Méautis; New Mithraic monuments from Jugoslavia, by M. Grbić; Calchas and the shepherds, by J. Perret; Roman sculpture in the territory of the Treviri, by H. Koethe; The date of the

labyrinth at Epidaurus, by F. Robert; Nabatean sculptures from Khirbet-et-Tannour and Hadad de Pouzzoles, by C. Picard; Roman epigraphical publications.

Bulletin monumental, vol. 96, no. 2:—The church of St. Nicholas at Ghent, by Baron Verhaegen; Early medieval cemeteries in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, by E. Salin; Small houses of the classical renaissance at Gien, by Mlle. M. Beaulieu; A medallion from La Croisette, by F. Deshoulières; Two statues from Nubécourt, by M. Delangle.

Vol. 96, no. 3:—The interpretation of the Carolingian plan of St. Gall, by H. Reinhardt; Tewkesbury and Pershore, by J. Bony; The church at Reuilly, by F. Deshoulières; The Apocalypse tapestry at Angers, by R. A. Weigert; Hugue de Chamblancé and the glass in the nave of Angers cathedral, by Canon Urseau; The symbolism of the chapel at Versailles, by P. Pradel; The Romanesque remains of the apse of St. Maurice, Vienna, by J. Vallery-Radot; Statue of St. John at St. Étienne, Nevers, by A. Biver; The priory church of Bonneval, by A. Philippe.

Vol. 96, no. 4:—The works of Philippe de Lévis, bishop of Mirepoix (1497–1537): the bishop's palace at Mirepoix, by Mme Duprat; Carolingian porches and their survival in Romanesque art, by H. Reinhardt and E. Fels; Hesdin church and Renaissance architecture in Artois, by P. Héliot; The church at Vernais, by R. Gauchery and M. de Laugardière; A statue at Gratul, by A. Rostand; Tewkesbury and Pershore, by J. Bony.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 34, no. 12. Flints of Le Moustier type from the surface of Eply-Morville plateau, Meurthe-et-Moselle, are reported by M. Dézaville through Abbé Breuil, and other finds of this sort are mentioned in the discussions. The utilization of microburins is discussed by MM. Peyrony and Noone, and Jean de la Roche contributes an article on the cult of the Mother goddess from palaeolithic times. The ceremonial burial of a woman dating from La Madeleine is recorded from Saint-Germain la Rivière, Gironde (p. 538); and Mr. G. B. Gardner discusses the method of hafting the early copper daggers from Cyprus.

Tome 35, no. 1:—This number contains the names and addresses of members with a geographical index: also presidential addresses by M. Cabrol and Col. Pupil. Father Nasrallah contributes a study of the prehistory of the Ain-Karim district in Palestine; and Dr. Regnault discusses the hafting of primitive implements in Australia and in prehistoric times.

Tome 35, no. 2:—M. Lacorre furnishes a preliminary account of the Périgord climate from middle palaeolithic to mesolithic times; and M. Gruet describes finds on a surface site at Ecoiffant, Maine-et-Loire, perhaps of various dates. Some new Gravette points from Belgian sites are discussed by Mme Ophoven: they are of Aurignac date and associated with a cold fauna; several illustrations are provided, and the method of using them again examined. Our Hon. Fellow M. Couil publishes drawings of various annular brooches, of Roman and medieval dates; and MM. Peyrony and Noone suggest a use for micro-burins as lateral barbs of harpoons. Mr. Lacaille reviews Mr. Blake-Whelan's treatment of the palaeolithic question in Ireland.

Les Monuments historiques de la France, vol. 2, fasc. 4-5:—The glass vessels in the Alamannic cemetery at Villey-Saint-Étienne, by E. Salin; The structure of churches with a series of domes in SW. France, by F. Anns; A Gallo-Roman artist's palette from Alesia, by J. Toutain; The painted dome of the chapel of the Assumption in Paris, by J. Verrier; The head of Christ called 'de Saint-Odon', by R. Planchenault.

Fascicule 6:—The excavations at Orleans cathedral, by G. Chenesseau; The Museum of French monuments, by P. Deschamps.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1937, part 4:—An Austrian sculptor in Picardy, by M. de Santeul; Saint Colette in Péronne in December 1406, by M. Estienne.

Hespéris, vol. 25, part 4:—The emirs of Hintata, 'kings' of Marakesh, by P. de Cenival; The Portuguese and North Africa in the reign of John III (1521-57), by R. Ricard.

Germania, Jahrgang 22, Heft 1:—The Tardenoisian station at Hohlstein in the Klumpertal, by K. Gumpert; New early Bronze Age hoards from South Bavaria, by P. Reinecke; A hoard of the older Bronze Age from Regensburg, by R. Eclas; A lost monument of the Dolichenus cult, by G. I. Kazarow; Decorated terra sigillata of the time of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero, by R. Knorr; The question of Gallo-Roman oculists' stamps, by P. Goessler; New Migration Age finds from Slovakia, by J. Eisner; Herr Negrescu's Migration Age treasure, by J. Nestor and C. S. Nicolaescu-Plopsor; Carolingian 'Reihengrab' sites in Hesse, by K. Nass; A Slav hart's horn implement from Moravia, by J. Skutil; A Germanic name from Capidava, Dobrudscha, by S. Gutenbrunner.

Mannus, 1937, Heft 4:—An article on the historical consciousness of the Germans is contributed by Dr. Buchner, who regards them as an exceptional race. Dr. Nordman traces the connexions between Germans and Finns in prehistoric Finland, with maps and photographic illustrations. Many flint implements are reproduced by Otto Pielenz, who records the latest information as to the early and middle Stone Age in Schleswig-Holstein; and Karl Waller deals with the origin of Saxon pottery, going back to the Chauci of the third century. South German housing in the early middle ages is discussed by Ludwig Ohlenroth, and excavated sites reproduced. In connexion with fats and fatty acids Dr. Stokas explains the frequent absence of bones in excavated barrows; and the distribution of burials in Bronze Age family grave-mounds of the Swabian Alb is demonstrated by Dr. Rietts. The Visigothic grave at Thiojdu in Roumania, discovered in 1934, is discussed from the historical standpoint by Prof. Giurescu.

Mannus, 1938, Heft 1:—The new road from Berlin to Munich has brought to light traces of the Jura culture at Ottenhof near Plech in the Franconian Jura; and Karl Gumpert's report includes hut-sites and hearths, sections and implements. Max Schneider describes a Stone Age settlement at Schmergow in Havelland, and illustrates a house-site indicated by post-holes as well as many pottery fragments. Dr. G. Müller discusses a Holstein type of bronze girdle with special reference to examples found near Hamburg; and a late La Tène comb for ornamenting pottery is published by Dr.

Willvonseder from Lower Austria. There is a long article on the road-system of the Senne, south of the Teutoburger Wald, with a map of successive settlements; and Dr. Kleemann reviews the methods of mapping antiquities by symbols. Dr. Kroff describes burials of the Early Iron Age near Teltow, south of Berlin, and brooches with coral settings are illustrated. A Visigothic cremation-burial in Siebenbürgen is described by Dr. Beninger; and H. Diekmann reports on a communal kitchen in Teutoburger Wald, referred to 10-13 century.

Nachrichtenblatt für deutsche Vorzeit, Jahrgang 14, Heft 1:—Middle Stone Age house plans and graves, by A. Rust; Late Stone Age discoveries in the north Frisian shallows and their significance for coast depression, by A. Bantelmann; A Bronze Age burial and a Stone Age grave in a tumulus at Oldersbeck, by U. Berger; A Bronze Age tumulus at Itzehoe, by G. Haseloff; Preliminary report on the excavation of the Germanic settlement 'Hodorf' in Holstein, by W. Haarnagel; The excavation of the Stellerburg, by G. Haseloff; The importance of the Stellerburg for the investigation of the early historic house, by M. Rudolph; Viking Age graves from Süderbrarup in Angel, by T. Fischler; The excavations in Haithabu in 1937, by H. Jankuhn; An investigation of camps in Schleswig-Holstein, by H. Jankuhn.

Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, Heft 14:—The palaeolithic bone culture, by M. Näbe and F. Muhlhofer; An introduction to the chronology of the 'Reihengräber' cemetery at Schietzheim, by H. Zeiss; A forest elephant in the interglacial deposits on the Alpine foothills, by R. Dehm; The Stone Age in Bavaria, by F. Birkner; Excavations in the smaller cave at Ofnet near Hohlheim, by E. Frickhinger, W. Gröschel, F. Trusheim, and E. Hofmann; New prehistoric investigations in the Danube peat, by H. J. Seitz; Prehistoric investigations in Eastern Bavaria, by A. Stuhlfauth; La Tène Age house plans from the Ries, by E. Frickhinger; Excavations near Epfach on the Lech, by J. Kirschner; Germanic pottery in Franconia, by G. Hock.

Rendiconti della R. Accad. Naz. dei Lincei, 6th ser., vol. 12, parts 11, 12:—G. Patroni reviews, with a good deal of dissent, the account of Etruscan tomb structures published by the Swedish scholar, Ake Akerström, in vol. iii (1934) of the *Acta* of the Swedish Institute at Rome, and also, as connected with the same subject, Axel Boëthius's 'Remarks on the development of domestic architecture in Rome' in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, xxxviii (1934), 158 ff. Epicurean Questions, by C. Diano.

Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie udgivne af det Kgl. nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab, 1937:—The Gudenaa culture, an inland Mesolithic civilization in Jutland, by T. Mathiassen; The church of Notre Dame at Roskilde, by C. G. Schultz; The Norwegian 'royal horn' in the Copenhagen museum, by J. S. Clouston; Remarks on the problems of prehistoric agriculture in Denmark, by H. Norling-Christensen; The terminology of prehistoric weaving, by M. Hald.

Forvånnen, 1938, häfte 1:—This number is devoted to a survey of recent achievements in preserving Swedish antiquities, by the editor Sigurd Curman, who is also State Antiquary. In 1930 was celebrated the completion of three

centuries by this office, but it is only in recent years that funds and labour have been available for the work of preservation and in some cases of restoration under safeguards. The illustrations show antiquities, either ruined or put into order again, ranging from the Bronze Age cist of Kivik to earthworks and churches of the 17th century; and the title of the article is, *How our history is saved*.

Upplands Fornminnesförenings Tidskrift, vol. 45, no. 3:—Graves of the Viking period at the Ford of Ulunda in Uppland, by H. Arbmán; Excavations in Sigtuna in 1935, by J. E. Anderbjörk; The history of the building of Uppsala cathedral, by I. Wilcke-Lindqvist; Ancient roads and settlements, by O. Lundberg; Gamla Uppsala and Mora äng, by G. Holmgren.

Mitteilungen der antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Band 32, Heft 2:—The Great Church in Zürich, ii, the cloister, by H. Hoffmann.

Türk Tarih Kurumu; Bulletin, vol. 1, no. 1:—Anthropological study of skeletons found at Alaca Höyük, by S. A. Kansu; The first results of the excavations at Alaca Höyük, by R. O. Arik.

Volume 1, no. 2:—Piri Reis, author of the oldest map of America, by Dr. Afet; A Hittite seal from Alaca Höyük, by H. G. Güterbock; The North American map of Piri Reis, by H. Sadi Selen; The results of the excavations at Alaca Höyük in 1936, by H. Z. Koşay; Anthropological study of the neolithic bones from Kumtepe, by S. A. Kansu.

Volume 1, nos. 3–4:—Linguistic studies in the prehistory of the Etruscans and Tyrrhenians, by W. Brandenstein.

Syria, vol. 18, part 1:—Syrian antiquities: 19, Herodian, prince of Palmyra, 20, Iranian arms and costumes from Palmyra, 21, Some Palmyran sculptures, by H. Seyrig; The third season's excavations at Mari, by A. Parrot; The goddess 'Anat: a poem from Ras Shamra, ii, by C. Virolleaud.

Vol. 18, part 2:—The eighth season of excavations at Ras Shamra, by C. F. A. Schaeffer; A Babylonian cylinder and a Hittite seal from Ras Shamra, by E. Forrer; Nominal lists and accounting pieces from Ras Shamra, by C. Virolleaud; A hoard of Asiatic provenance from Tod, by J. Vandier; A list of foreign proper names on two hieratic ostraca of the New Empire, by G. Posener; Syrian antiquities: 22 Iconography of Malakbel, by H. Seyrig.

Vol. 18, part 3:—The waterworks at Megiddo, by R. P. A. G. Barrois; Three contracts from Ras Shamra, by F. Thureau-Dangin; The goddess 'Anat: a poem from Ras Shamra, iii, by C. Virolleaud; The fiscal law of Palmyra, by D. Schlumberger; Consolidation and restoration of the porch of the temple of Bel at Palmyra, by M. Écochard.

Bulletin de l'Association des Amis de l'Art copte, vol. 1:—From Greek to Coptic Egypt, by P. Jouguet; Gaston Maspero and Coptic studies, by H. Munier; Connexion of Coptic with Egyptian and Hellenistic art, by S. Gabra; The ethnology of the Copts from the point of view of their descent from the ancient Egyptians, by G. Sobhy.

Volume 2:—Coptic art in the Louvre, by E. Drioton; The Triadon: its author and the date of its composition, by M. Chaîne; Ancient Coptic poetry, by H. Junker; The story of Leda in Coptic art, by J. Lauzière.

Volume 3:—Deir Abou-Lifa, by H. Munier; Coptic stela of Serne of Damshîr, by R. Engelbach; Glass eucharistic vessels, by J. Muyser; Syrian and Coptic art, by E. Drioton; Jules d'Aqfahs and his work, apropos of an icon in the church of Abou's-Seifein, by T. Mina; Sculpture and painting in Coptic art, by G. H. Costigan; The church of St. Sabas and the martyrism of St. Mark at Alexandria, by J. Faivre.

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- *Stained Glass of the xiith and xiiith centuries from French cathedrals. 19 plates in colour photographed from the original glass with an introduction by G. G. Coulton, Litt.D., and text by Marcel Aubert. 13½×9½. Pp. 12, with 19 plates. London: Batsford, 1938. 10s. 6d.

Heraldry.

- *Armorial des Grands-Prieurs de France de l'ordre souverain et militaire de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem (Malte). Par Baron Jean de Montagnac Veoreos. 9½×6½. Pp. 30. Paris: Les éditions de la Chevalerie, 1936.
- *Armorial de l'Église de France: évêchés, chapitres, paroisses, abbayes, prieurés, couvents, corporations et communautés religieuses. Par Jacques Meurgey. Lettre-préface de S. E. le Cardinal Verdier, archevêque de Paris. 11×8½. Pp. xvi+463. Macon: Protat frères, 1938. 250 francs.

History and Topography.

- *A Scottish Chronicle known as the Chronicle of Holyrood. Edited by Marjorie Ogilvie Anderson, with some additional notes by Alan Orr Anderson. 8½×5½. Pp. x+221. Scottish History Society, third series, volume xxx. Edinburgh: 1938.
- *A Royal Dragon in the Spanish Succession War: a contemporary narrative. Edited with introduction and notes by C. T. Atkinson. 9½×7. Pp. 57. Society for Army Historical Research, special publication no. 5. London: Society for Army Historical Research, 1938. 6s.
- *Life on the English Manor. A study of peasant conditions 1150-1400. By H. S. Bennett. 8½×5½. Pp. xviii+364. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1937. 16s.
- *The Barrington Papers. Selected from the letters and papers of Admiral the Hon. Samuel Barrington and edited by D. Bonner-Smith. Vol. 1. 9½×6½. Pp. viii+464. Navy Records Society, vol. lxxvii, 1937.
- *Buried Bethlehem. A new guide to Holy Places in Palestine, part 1. By Donald Robert Chalmers-Hunt. 9½×6. Pp. vi+46. Canterbury: Historical Research Publishing Co., 1937. 5s.
- *A History of Whittington. By Colonel W. H. Chippindall. 8½×6½. Pp. x+184. Chetham Society, new series, volume 99. Manchester, 1938.
- *The voyages of Cadamosto and other documents on Western Africa in the second half of the fifteenth century. Translated and edited by G. R. Crone. 8½×5½. Pp. xlvii+159. Hakluyt Society, second series, no. lxxx. London: 1937.
- *A lost Shropshire manor. Mystery of a civic quit rent. By Sir Arthur Downes. 6½×4½. Pp. 8. Privately printed, 1938.
- *The Registrum Antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. Volume iv. Edited by the late C. W. Foster and Kathleen Major. 10½×6½. Pp. xxxix+344. Lincoln Record Society, volume 32, 1937.
- *The Chorography of Norfolk. An Historicall and Chorographicall Description of Norffolck. Edited by Christobel M. Hood, F.R.Hist.S. Transcribed by Mary A. Blyth. 8½×6½. Pp. viii+197. Norwich: Jarrold, 1938. 15s.
- *Francis Bailey, the astronomer, 1774-1844. By L. G. H. Horton-Smith, M.A., F.S.A.Scot. 8½×5½. Pp. 10. Reprint *The Newburian*. Newbury: Turner, 1938. 1s.
- *A complete list of the inscriptions on the slabs, tablets, and monuments in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, King's Lynn, existing in the year 1937. Compiled by Ethel M. W. Hovell, M.A. 11×8½. Pp. xi+68. King's Lynn: Orwell, 1937.
- *Some notes on the church and parish of St. Lawrence, York. By Egbert C. Hudson, Vicar. 6½×4. Pp. 32. Gloucester: British Publishing Company, n.d. 6d.

- *Some notes on the parish and churches of Kellington and Whitley (Yorkshire). By Egbert Claud Hudson, Canon of York. 6½×4. Pp. 32. Gloucester: British Publishing Company, n.d.
- *The Rolls of the Freemen of the borough of Lancaster, 1688 to 1840. Part ii (M-Z). Edited by T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A. 8½×5½. Pp. iv+209-436. Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, volume xc, 1938.
- *The Moravian Brethren in North Wales. An episode in the religious history of Wales. By R. T. Jenkins. 8½×5½. Pp. xx+170. Y Cymmrodor, vol. xlv. London: Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion, 1938.
- *Horace Walpole's correspondence with the Rev. William Cole. Edited by W. S. Lewis and A. Dayle Wallace. Two volumes. 10×6½. Pp. lxii+388; iv+464. The Yale Edition of Horace Walpole's Correspondence, volumes i and ii. London: Milford, 1937. £3 10s.
- *Saint Augustin et la fin de la culture antique. Par Henri-Irénée Marrou. 10×6½. Pp. xvi+620. Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, fasc. 145. Paris: Boccard, 1938.
- *The Registers of Robert Stillington, bishop of Bath and Wells 1466-1491 and Richard Fox, bishop of Bath and Wells 1492-1494. Edited by Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. 8½×6½. Pp. xxviii+234. Somerset Record Society, vol. lii, 1937.
- *Register of the church of Saint Jean, Spitalfields, 1687-1827. Edited for the Huguenot Society of London by Susan Minet. 10½×7½. Pp. xxviii+150. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, xxxix, 1938.
- *The first book of the Churchwardens' accounts of Heybridge, Essex (c. 1509-1532). Edited with notes by Rev. W. J. Pressey, M.A., F.S.A. 10×7½. Pp. v+52. n.p. n.d.
- *La Picardie historique et monumentale. Le pays du Vimeu. Par Roger Rodière et Philippe des Forts. 11½×9. Pp. x+202. Amiens: Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1938.
- *Transcripts of Sussex Wills as far as they relate to Ecclesiological and Parochial subjects, up to the year 1560, transcribed and classified by the late R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. In four volumes. Vol. ii, Chiddingly to Horsham. Edited by Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A. 8½×5½. Pp. xxiv+394. Sussex Record Society, volume xlii, 1938.
- *The Pseudo-Turpin. Edited from *Bibliothèque Nationale, Fonds Latin*, MS. 17656, with an annotated synopsis by H. M. Smyser. 10×6½. Pp. xii+125. Cambridge, Mass.: The Mediaeval Academy of America, 1937.
- *The Minute Book of the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends for the upperside of Buckinghamshire 1669-1690. Transcribed, with introduction and notes, by Beatrice Saxon Snell, M.A. 10×6. Pp. [10]+xxii+253. Record Branch of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, volume for 1937.
- *Norwich Consistory Court Depositions, 1499-1512 and 1518-1530. Calendared by the late Rev. E. D. Stone, M.A. Revised and arranged by B. Cozens-Hardy, F.S.A. 10×6½. Not paged. Norfolk Record Society, vol. x, 1938.
- *The Ames Foundation. Year Books of Richard II. 11 Richard II, 1387-1388. Edited for the Ames Foundation by Isobel D. Thornley, with a commentary upon the cases by Theodore F. T. Plucknett. 9½×7½. Pp. lxii+351. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, 1937. £1 11s. 6d.
- *Liverpool Town Books: Proceedings of Assemblies, Common Councils, Portmoot Courts, etc., 1550-1862. Volume ii, 1571-1603. Edited for the Corporation of the City of Liverpool by J. A. Twemlow, M.A. 10×6½. Pp. xxxviii+1225. Liverpool: University Press, 1935. £1 11s. 6d.
- *Le Guide du Pèlerin de Saint-Jacques de Compostelle. Texte latin du xii^e siècle, édité et traduit en français d'après les manuscrits de Compostelle et de Ripote. Par Jeanne Viellard. 9½×6½. Pp. xx+150. Macon: Protat frères, 1938. 45 francs.
- *Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Philip and Mary, Vol. i, A.D. 1553-1554. 10½×6½. Pp. viii+681. London: Stationery Office, 1937. £1 15s.
- *Twenty-first report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. 9½×6. Pp. 74. London: Stationery Office, 1938. 1s. 3d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- *Palestine of the Crusades. A map of the country on scale of 1: 350,000 with historical introduction and gazetteer. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 46, with folding map. Jerusalem: Survey of Palestine, 1938. 250 mls.

Icons.

- *The Icons of Cyprus. By D. Talbot Rice. With chapters by Rupert Gunnis and Tamara Talbot Rice. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 287. London: Allen & Unwin, 1937. £3 10s.
 *The beginnings of Russian Icon painting. Being the Ilchester lecture delivered in the Taylor Institution, Oxford, on 19 November 1937. By D. Talbot Rice, M.A., B.Sc. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 24. London: Milford, 1938. 1s. 6d.

Indian Archaeology.

- *The Ānanda temple at Pagan. By C. Duroiselle. 13×10 . Pp. x+24, with 14 plates. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, no. 56. Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1937. Rs. 8 or 13s. 6d.
 *Annual Report on South Indian epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1934. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv+143. Madras: Government Press, 1937. Rs. 4 or 6s. 9d.

Monastic.

- *Répertoire topo-bibliographique des abbayes et prieurés. Par Dom L. H. Cottineau, O.S.B. Fasc. 8. 11×9 . Columns 2241-2560. Macon: Protat frères, 1937.
 *Yorkshire's Ruined Abbeys. By B. Wade. With a foreword by Dr. C. H. Moody. To which has been added a short illustrated glossary of architectural and monastic terms. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xiv+168. London: Burrow, 1938. 6s. 6d.

Near Eastern Archaeology.

- *Lachish I (Tell ed Duweir). The Lachish Letters. By Harry Torczyner, Lankester Harding, Alkin Lewis, and J. L. Starkey. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 223. London: Oxford University Press, 1938. 25s.

Philology.

- *Amis and Amiloun. Edited by MacEdward Leach. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. cii+137. Early English Text Society, no. 203. London: Milford, 1937. 12s.
 *Early English versions of the Tales of Guisardo and Ghismonda and Titus and Gisippus from the Decameron. Edited by Herbert G. Wright. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. cxv+256. Early English Text Society, no. 205. London: Milford, 1937. 16s.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *Der donauländische und der westische Kulturkreis der jüngeren Steinzeit. Von Werner Buttler. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. vi+108. Handbuch der Urgeschichte Deutschlands, Band 2. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1938. RM. 5.80.
 *Mittelrheinische Bildhauerwerkstätten im 1. Jahrhundert n. Chr. Von Dr. Ernst-Wilhelm Gerster. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 128. Bonn a. Rh.: Röhrscheid, 1938.
 *Die nordische Megalithkultur. Von Ernst Sprockhoff. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. vi+164. Handbuch der Urgeschichte Deutschlands, Band 3. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1938. RM. 7.20.
 *Die vorgeschichtlichen Funde Vorarlbergs. Unter Mitarbeit von Kustos Adolf Hild, Universitätsprofessor Dr. Georg Kyrle und Universitätsprofessor Dr. Gero von Merhart. Bearbeitet von Universitätsprofessor Dr. Oswald Menghin. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 90. Baden bei Wien: Rohrer, 1937. RM. 22.
 *Téviec. Station-nécropole mésolithique du Morbihan. Par Marthe et Saint-Just Péquart, M. Boule et H. Vallois. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 9$. Pp. iv+227, with 19 plates. Archives de l'Institut de Paléontologie humaine, mémoire 18. Paris: Masson, 1937. 220 fr.
 *Die Eisenzeit in Lettland bis etwa 500 n. Chr. Von H. Moora. II Teil. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xv+749, with a portfolio of maps. Verhandlungen der gelehrten estnischen Gesellschaft, xxix. Tartu: 1938.

- *Galtabäcksbåten och tidigt Båtbyggeri i Norden. Av Philibert Humbla och Lennart von Post. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. 148. Göteborgs Kungl. Vetenskaps och Vitterhets-Samhälles Handlingar, femte följden, ser. A, band 6, no. 1. Göteborg: 1937.

Roman Archaeology.

- *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Römerreiches. Lieferung lvi. Das Kastell Bendorf. Das Kastell Saalburg. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 28; 75. Berlin: Petters, 1937.
- *The Romans in Britain. A selection of Latin texts. Edited with a commentary by R. W. Moore, M.A. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xii+214. London: Methuen, 1938. 6s.
- *Roman Lincoln. By F. T. Baker. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 27. Lincoln: Lincoln Branch of the Historical Association, 1938. 8d. post free.

Tiles.

- *Medieval English paving tiles. By Loyd Haberly. Illustrated by the author with many examples. $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii+327. Oxford: Blackwell, 1937. £4 4s.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday 3rd February 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. H. M. Cautley and Mr. F. Thompson were admitted Fellows.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Mr. Henry Hornyard-Strickland, Mr. Charles Evrard Aldington Andrews, Mr. Wilfred Merton, Mr. Percy Millican, Dr. Percy Alfred Scholes, Mr. Edward William O'Flaherty Lynam, Mr. Arthur William Beckett, Mr. Cecil Herbert Winter Page, Mr. Gerard Mackworth Young, and Mr. John Frederick Head.

Thursday 10th February 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Rev. H. Tyrrell Green, Mr. W. Merton, Mr. A. W. Beckett, and Mr. E. Lynam.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., exhibited the stem- or stern-post of a Viking ship from the Scheldt.

Dr. A. E. Wilson and Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations at the Caburn (Hill Fort), near Lewes.

Thursday 17th February 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. P. Millican, Mr. C. H. W. Page, and Mr. E. Jervoise.

Sir Charles Peers, Past President, and Mr. L. E. Tanner, F.S.A., read a paper on Westminster Abbey: (i) the Bohun tomb, (ii) the site of the anchorites' cell, (iii) some panels of early heraldic glass, and (iv) the inscription on the wall-painting of St. Christopher in the south transept.

Thursday 24th February 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. M. P. Charlesworth was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Vice-President, read a paper on the excavations at Maiden Castle.

Thursday 3rd March 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. H. Hornyard-Strickland was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., exhibited and presented a painting of the Crucifixion and another of St. John Baptist (p. 291), and a special vote of thanks was passed to him for these gifts.

Mr. Eric Birley, F.S.A., exhibited a gold ring found at Corbridge and an enamelled trapping from Chesterholm.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Rev. Fred Stanley Wood Simpson, Rev. Arthur Henry Collins, Mr. John Beach Whitmore, Sir Reginald Thomas Tower, Mr. Cecil Harold Ridle, Mr. Claud Basil Fry, Mr. William Edgar Stephens, Mr. Angus Graham, Mr. George Hulbert

Chettle, Rev. Canon Egbert Claud Hudson, Mr. Alan Crosland Graham, Mr. Alan Lubbock, and Prof. Samuel Henry Hooke.

Thursday 10th March 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. G. H. Chettle was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. J. G. Mann, F.S.A., read further notes on the armour in the sanctuary of the Madonna delle Grazie.

Thursday 17th March 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Dr. Adolph Goldschmidt was admitted an Honorary Fellow.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. C. H. Ridge, Mr. Claud Fry, and Mr. A. Lubbock.

Dr. Tancred Borenius, F.S.A., and Mr. John Charlton read a paper on excavations at Clarendon Palace, Wiltshire.

Thursday 24th March 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Dr. Thomas Whittemore was admitted an Honorary Fellow.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Miss Mary Kitson Clark, Canon E. C. Hudson, and Mr. W. E. Stephens.

Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A., Mr. K. A. Steer, and Miss Kitson Clark, F.S.A., read a paper on the defences of the Roman town of Isurium Brigantum (Aldborough, Yorkshire).

Thursday 31st March 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Sir Reginald Tower and Mr. J. F. Head were admitted Fellows.

Sir Cyril Fox, F.S.A., read a paper on two Stone Age cairns in Glamorgan.

Thursday 7th April 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Margaret, Viscountess Dillon, for a pencil drawing by Maurice Codner of her husband, the late Viscount Dillon, President 1897–1904.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. R. S. Morrish, Rev. F. S. W. Simpson, and Mr. H. P. W. Gatty.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1937 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The Abbé Victor Leroquais and Prof. Paul Jacobsthal were elected Honorary Fellows.

Mrs. J. W. Crowfoot read a paper on the tablet-woven braids from the vestments of St. Cuthbert at Durham.

Mr. F. Cottrill gave a summary of recent discoveries in London.

Anniversary Meeting. Thursday 28th April 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. O. F. Parker and Mr. C. O. Skilbeck were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

Dr. Percy Scholes and Rev. A. H. Collins were admitted Fellows.

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The following Report of the Council for the year 1937-8 was read:—

Research.—The work at Maiden Castle was completed during the past season, and Dr. Wheeler read his final report in February. Certain emergency work was also carried out at Fingringhoe, near Colchester. Grants were made to both these excavations and also towards the excavations at Clarendon Palace, (on which Dr. Borenus and Mr. John Charlton gave a report in March); at Wroxeter; Colliton Park, Dorchester; Welney Fens, Cambridgeshire; Eddisbury, Cheshire; and Benwell, Northumberland.

Publications.—The *Antiquaries Journal* has been published regularly. *Archaeologia*, volume 86, was issued in December, and the General Index to volumes xxi-xxxii of the *Proceedings* has just appeared.

Library.—The number of Fellows and others using the library shows no diminution, and there is a considerable increase in the number of books borrowed.

Both catalogues are well up to date.

The following books other than those sent for review have been received during the past year:

From the Authors:

Où en est la question de la Classis Sambrica? par M. A. Arnould.

Medieval Jewish MSS. in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by Rev. M. Adler.

A handlist of original articles and notes on Old Evesham, by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.

Annals of Thomas Banks, sculptor, by C. F. Bell, F.S.A.

John Heywood, entertainer, by Prof. de la Bère.

Members of Parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.

The walls of Newcastle upon Tyne, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.

Mitford castle, by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.

Roland Vaughan, an unknown Elizabethan, by C. Angell Bradford, F.S.A.

Christopher Dodington, a patron of St. Sepulchre's church, Holborn, by C. Angell Bradford, F.S.A.

Monumental brasses in Somerset, parts v and vi, by A. B. Connor.

Excavations at the Roman town at Brough, by P. Corder, F.S.A., and Rev. T. Romans, F.S.A.

The importance of 14th-century planning in the churches of Cheshire, by F. H. Crossley, F.S.A.

A lost Shropshire manor, by Sir Arthur Downes.

Record of the Brockman and Drake-Brockman family, by Brig.-Gen. D. H. Drake-Brockman.

L'Art préhistorique en Roumanie, par Dr. V. Dumitrescu.

Papers from an iron chest at Doddershall, Bucks., by G. Eland, F.S.A.

William Wright of Charing Cross, sculptor, by Mrs. Esdaile.

The Causeway Water, co. Down, and its cairns, by E. E. Evans, F.S.A.

The multiple-cist cairn at Mount Stewart, co. Down, by E. E. Evans, F.S.A., and B. R. S. Megaw.

Archaeology in the Soviet Union, by H. Field and E. Prostov.

Armorial vaudois, par D. L. Galbreath.

Inventaire des sceaux vaudois, par D. L. Galbreath.

A picture book of the life of St. Anthony the Abbot, by Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A.

Cotman's *Suffolk Brasses*, 1819, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.

Early Science in Oxford, vols. 6 and 7, by R. T. Gunther.

A descriptive catalogue of charters . . . relating to lands in . . . Sheffield, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.

The Romano-British settlement at Thatcham-Newtown, Berkshire, by W. E. Harris.

- English MSS. of the 14th century, by Rev. F. Harrison, F.S.A.
 Stained glass of York minster, by Rev. F. Harrison, F.S.A.
 A select bibliography of English genealogy, by H. G. Harrison, F.S.A.
 Wigan Grammar School, 1596-1936, by A. J. Hawkes, F.S.A.
 Early rock-cut tombs in Ireland, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
 Francis Bailey, the astronomer, 1774-1844, by L. G. H. Horton-Smith.
 The Iron Age population of Great Britain, by W. W. Howells.
 Some notes on the church and parish of St. Laurence, York, by Canon E. C. Hudson, F.S.A.
 Some notes on the parish and churches of Kellington and Whitley, by Canon E. C. Hudson, F.S.A.
 Contributions to the archaeology of the Manchester region, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 Contributions to the archaeology of the Buxton region, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 Robert John Welch, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 A letter from George Humphrey to William Swainson, 1815, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 Cave-Hunting, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 An account of a human burial on the shore near Ballintoy Harbour, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 Some early references to prehistoric and Roman antiquities in Lancashire and Cheshire, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 The prehistory of the Manchester region, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 Genesis and Progress of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 The Prehistoric Archaeology of Lancashire and Cheshire, by J. Wilfrid Jackson.
 Norman motte at West Woodhay, Berks, by E. Jervoise, F.S.A.
 Old Devon Bridges, by the late C. Henderson and E. Jervoise, F.S.A.
 Catalogue of the plate, portraits, and other pictures at King's College, Cambridge, by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 The Loyalists of New Jersey in the Revolution, by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
 Nicholas Houel, fondateur de la maison de charité chrétienne, par le Comte A. de Laborde, Hon. F.S.A.
 Quartzites taillés de la région Londonienne, par A. D. Lacaille.
 Prehistoric pottery found at Iver, Bucks., by A. D. Lacaille.
 A stone industry, potsherds and a bronze pin from Valtos, Uig, Lewis, by A. D. Lacaille.
 Bead money in Ancient Sind, by E. Mackay, F.S.A.
 Excavations at Chanhu-Daro, by E. Mackay, F.S.A.
 Isaac Pyke, twice governor of St. Helena, by E. F. MacPike.
 The Domesday of Crown Lands, by S. J. Madge, F.S.A.
 Moulton church and its bells, by S. J. Madge, F.S.A.
 St. Mary's church, Greenwich, and its architect, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 The ancient parish church of Kidbrooke and its medieval rectors, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
 A proposito de 'Homo Taganus' Africanos em Portugal, par A. A. Mendes Corrêa, Hon. F.S.A.
 A Antiquidade do Porto, par A. G. Mendes Correa, Hon. F.S.A.
 Origin and development of the early palaeolithic cultures, by O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.
 Ancient man in Devon, by J. Reid Moir, F.R.S.
 Armorial des Grands-Prieurs de France, par le Baron Jean de Montagnac Veoreos.
 English Heraldry, 1215-1930, by G. G. Napier.
 Roman coins from Dolaucothi, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 The Cleeve Prior hoard of 1811, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 The Guilsfield hoard of 1935: addendum, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 Excavations at Breiddin Hill Camp, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
 Carinated bowls (Form 29) from Lezoux, by F. Oswald, F.S.A.
 Some problems of the new Stone Age, by H. J. E. Peake, F.S.A.
 The History of Camberley, by G. C. B. Poulter.
 The first book of the Churchwardens' accounts of Heybridge, Essex, edited by Rev. W. J. Pressey, F.S.A.
 Tudor domestic wall-paintings, by F. W. Reader.

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- The Heyrons of London, by V. B. Redstone, F.S.A., and Miss Lilian J. Redstone.
 The Shirazi colonization of East Africa, by A. E. Robinson.
 St. Cecilia, by G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A.
 Armorican Art: a study of the designs on the coins found . . . at St. Brelade, Jersey,
 by N. V. L. Rybot, F.S.A.
 Islands Graver och Oldsaker fra Vikingetiden, av Haakon Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
 Guide sommaire du Musée Copte et des principales églises du Caire, par Marcus Simaika
 Pasha, Hon. F.S.A.
 The Invader's shore, by W. P. D. Stebbing, F.S.A.
 Roman Britain in 1936, by Miss M. V. Taylor, F.S.A., and R. G. Collingwood,
 V.P.S.A.
 Romano-British pit-dwellings at Hawthorn Hill, Letchworth, by W. P. Westell.
 Buckenham Castle, by P. Westgate.
 The vicissitude of an Italian salade, by R. Williams, F.S.A.
 A Roman villa at Lickfold, Wiggonholt, by S. E. Winbolt and R. G. Goodchild.
 The antiquities of Malta, by C. Zammit.
- From J. Allan, F.S.A.:
 A guide to the exhibition of historical medals in the British Museum.
- From Dr. I. Andriesescu, Hon. F.S.A.:
 Revista de Preistorie și Antichitati nationale.
- From Dr. T. Arne, Hon. F.S.A.:
 Ett skånskt fynd från folkvandringstiden.
 Keramische Funde von den Tépés der Türkmenensteppe, von M. Bylin-Althin.
- From the Standing Council of the Baronetage:
 Official Roll of the Baronets, 28 February 1937.
- From Mrs. Barrett-Lennard through the Friends of the National Libraries:
 The Book of Beauty or Regal Gallery, edited by the Countess of Blessington, 1849.
- From C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.:
 Isaac Thompson's plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1746.
- From the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay:
 Report for the year 1935-6.
- From Dr. T. Borenius, F.S.A.:
 Clarendon Palace: eine Pfalz der englischen Könige, von Dr. N. Peusner.
- From the British Academy:
 Proceedings of the British Academy, vol. 22, 1936.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum:
 Prints in the dotted manner, by Campbell Dodgson.
- From J. H. Catleugh:
 A complete list of the inscriptions . . . in St. Nicholas, King's Lynn, . . . 1937, by Ethel
 M. W. Hovell.
- From A. W. Clapham, Secretary:
 History of Cirencester and the Roman city of Corinium, by K. J. Beecham, 1936.
- From Dr. F. W. Cock, F.S.A.:
 Rules and orders to be observed by the Society of Parish and Chapel clerks, 1781.
- From Dr. A. O. Curle, F.S.A.:
 Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society, 1936.
- From Prof. H. Dragendorff, Hon. F.S.A.:
 Der Altar der Roma und des Augustus in Lugdunum.
- From F. S. E. Drury:
 The history of the family of Drury in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk from the
 Conquest, by A. Campling.
- From Lady Evans:
 St. Mary's, Harefield: description of the monuments, by H. S. Cochran.
 Woburn Abbey and the Dissolution of the Monasteries, by Miss G. Scott Thomson.
 Jean Baptiste et Jésus suivant Jôsèphe, by S. Reinach.

From the Geological Survey:

The first hundred years of the Geological Survey, by Sir John Smith Fleet.

From W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A.:

The Art Bulletin.

Parnassus.

From E. Shirley Jones, F.S.A.:

The heritage of the Cathedral, by Sartell Prentice.

From Sir Frederic Kenyon, President:

Archivo Español de Arte y Arqueología. Nos. 36 and 37.

El Museo Episcopal de Vich, por J. Gudiol.

La Pintura gotica de Museu de Vic, por Josep Gudiol.

Vidrio. Resumen de la historia del vidrio. Catalogo de la Colección Alfonso Macaya, por J. Gudiol Ricart.

La decoracio pictorica de la Catedral de Vic, por Eduard Junyent.

España: la riqueza artistica del Palacio Nacional, por I. Llado.

La destruccio de Poblet, 1800-1900, por Eduardo Toda y Guell.

Panteones reales de Poblet, por Eduardo Toda y Guell.

Reconstrucción de Poblet. Obras realizadas de 1930 a 1934 por el Patronato del Monasterio, memoria del Presidente Eduardo Toda y Guell.

Catalan Art from the ninth to the fifteenth centuries, by Christian Zervos.

From the Archaeological Department, Imperial University, Kyoto:

Reports upon Archaeological research, vol. xiv.

From Brig.-Gen. F. Lambarde, F.S.A.:

Chilham Castle, 56 B.C.-A.D. 1916, by C. H.

Records of Branwell church, by Rev. S. Denton.

From the Goldsmiths' Librarian, University of London:

Catalogue of books on art and archaeology in the University Library.

Descriptive catalogue of historical and armorial bookbindings in the University Library.

From Dr. Adolf Mahr:

Three volumes of papers on Irish archaeology: National Museum of Ireland.

From Mrs. M. Y. Marshall:

Britannia Antiqua Illustrata, by Aylett Sammes, 1676.

From the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company:

The charters of the Merchant Taylors' Company, by Sir F. M. Fry and R. T. D. Sayle.

From the Viscount Mersey:

Second Report of the Cyprus Committee, 1936.

From B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.:

A hoard of radiate coins from the Verulamium Theatre, by Mrs. Wheeler.

From the Trustees of the Peabody Museum:

South American Journals 1858-9, by G. A. Peabody, edited by J. C. Phillips.

From the Royal College of Physicians:

L'art et instruction de bien dancier. A facsimile of the only recorded copy.

From the Trustees of the Pierpont Morgan Library:

Review of the activities and acquisitions of the Library from 1930 through 1935.

From Dr. J. D. Rolleston, F.S.A.:

Fragments from manorial rolls, by W. J. Kaye.

The parish register of Carlton-juxta-Snaith, 1598-1812, edited by W. J. Kaye.

From H. L. Savage:

An encyclopaedia of London, by William Kent.

From the Swedenborg Society:

The New Jerusalem and its heavenly doctrine, by Emanuel Swedenborg.

From the Director of the Valletta Museum:

Annual Report, 1936-7.

From the National Museum of Wales:

Air-photography and archaeology, by G. W. G. Allen and V. E. Nash-Williams.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES 331

From Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.:

From Stonehenge to Avebury and beyond, by Sebastian Evans.

From the Trustees of the late Sir Henry Wellcome:

Lachish I: the Lachish Letters, by H. Torczyner, L. Harding, A. Lewis, and J. L. Starkey.

From the West Indies Committee:

The Governors of Jamaica in the first half of the eighteenth century, by F. Cundall, F.S.A.

General.—A gracious invitation was received for the Society to be represented at the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen in May and, as the President was present in his capacity as an Officer of one of the Orders of Knighthood, Prof. Hamilton Thompson, the senior Vice-President, was appointed the Society's representative and duly attended the ceremony.

Prof. A. J. B. Wace represented the Society at the International Congress on Excavations in Cairo, Mrs. Strong and Mr. Raleigh Radford at the inaugural ceremonies of the Augustan Exhibition in Rome, and Mr. Parker Brewis at the centenary celebration of the University of Durham, when he presented an address on behalf of the Society.

Col. Browne continues to make good progress with the catalogue of lantern slides, and a further cabinet has been procured necessitated by a bequest of a large collection of slides by our late Fellow Dr. A. C. Fryer.

The following gifts other than books have been received:—

From Lt.-Col. B. S. Browne, F.S.A.:

Lantern slides of Angkor and Aguthia, Siam.

From the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Past President:

Reproduction of his portrait by F. Amicia de Biden Footner.

From Margaret, Viscountess Dillon:

Pencil drawing by Maurice Codner of her husband, the late Viscount Dillon, President 1897-1904.

From Sir Arthur Evans, Past President:

His bust in marble, by David Evans.

From H. W. Fincham, F.S.A.:

Bronze seal matrix of the college 'domus sapientiae' at Perugia.

From Mrs. Price:

A collection of rubbings of shields of arms on monumental brasses made by her step-father, the late Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.

From W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A.:

Photograph of a portrait of Thomas Banks, James Gandon, and Paul Sandby.

From R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.:

Photograph of the Wirral Forester's horn.

Obituary.—The following have died since the last Anniversary:—

Ordinary Fellows

Lt.-Colonel William Anstruther-Gray, 17th April, 1938.

Stanley Austin, 22nd July, 1937.

Charles Steele Murchison Bompas, 11th November, 1937.

William Douglas Carøe, 25th February, 1938.

Frank Halliday Cheetham, 9th October, 1937.

Frank Cundall, 15th November, 1937.

- Sir Edward Guy Dawber, R.A., 24th April, 1938.
 Luke Gerald Dillon, 27th April, 1937.
 Rev. Reginald Charles Dudding, 16th December, 1937.
 Rev. Charles Harold Evelyn-White, 7th February, 1938.
 Edmund Fraser, 23rd July, 1937.
 Alfred Cooper Fryer, 1st September, 1937.
 Prof. Percy Gardner, 17th July, 1937.
 Percival Davis Griffiths, 11th December, 1937.
 Rev. Robert George Griffiths, 16th April, 1938.
 John Humphreys, 29th May, 1937.
 William Everard Tyldesley Jones, K.C., 1st January, 1938.
 Sydney Decimus Kitson, 1st July, 1937.
 Richard Llewellyn Lloyd, 18th April, 1938.
 Very Rev. William Foxley Norris, K.C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Westminster, 28th September, 1937.
 Col. John William Robinson Parker, C.B., 24th February, 1938.
 Emma Louisa, Lady Radford, 26th April, 1937.
 Joseph Hambley Rowe, 11th May, 1937.
 Gordon MacNeil Rushforth, 26th March, 1938.
 Charles Frederick Denne Sperling, 5th January, 1938.
 Alfred Edward Stamp, C.B., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, 4th March, 1938.
 James Leslie Starkey, 10th January, 1938.
 Mill Stephenson, 29th July, 1937.
 Rev. Canon Edward Henry Ralph Tatham, February, 1938.
 Sir Andrew Thomas Taylor, 5th December, 1937.
 Thomas Taylor, 23rd April 1938.
 Major Robert Bell Turton, 15th March, 1938.
 Michael Forbes Tweedie, 7th February, 1938.
 Beauchamp Wadmore, 4th December, 1937.
 Captain Annesley Tyndale Warre, 28th June, 1937.
 Edward Prioleau Warren, 23rd November, 1937.
 Rev. Canon Sidney Thorold Winckley, 8th July, 1937.
 William Wright, 21st October, 1937.

Honorary Fellow

- Rt. Rev. Dom Fernand Cabrol, O.S.B., 7th June, 1937.

Local Secretary

- Dr. J. Graham Callander, 19th March, 1938.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS CARÔE, who died in February in Cyprus, where he had built himself a house, was elected a Fellow in 1894. He had read many papers before the Society and was a regular attendant at the meetings. He was a well-known architect and had for a long time been the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and as such was responsible for the erection of many new churches and for the restoration of old ones. For some years he had held the office of surveyor to Canterbury Cathedral and one of his last works there was the restoration of Christ Church Gateway which was

completed shortly before his death. He was a Fellow and former Vice-President of the Royal Institute.

FRANK HALLIDAY CHEETHAM was elected a Fellow in 1919 and for long had been a Local Secretary for Lancashire. In that capacity he made many contributions to the Society which were published in the *Proceedings* and later in the *Antiquaries Journal*. For many years he had been on the staff of the Victoria County History, and wrote many of the architectural descriptions of churches contained in the volumes. He was an active member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire and an honorary member of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, to the Transactions of both of which societies he contributed many papers.

FRANK CUNDALL, although elected as long ago as 1894, was little known to the Fellows as he had spent the greater part of his life in the West Indies. He was appointed Secretary and Librarian to the Institute of Jamaica in 1891, and was mainly responsible for the high position which that body takes in the scientific and historical life of the island. He had published many works dealing with the history of Jamaica, but had made no communications to the Society. He died at Kingston in November.

SIR GUY DAWBER was elected a Fellow in 1920. He took little part in the work of the Society, although he was an occasional attendant at the meetings. He had had a long and distinguished career as an architect, his principal buildings being country houses, which were influenced by a long study of the architecture of the Cotswolds, where for many years he practised before setting up in London. He was a Royal Academician and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, eventually becoming its President and receiving the Royal Gold Medal. Of late years he had taken a leading part in the work of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, of which body he was Chairman at the time of his death, which took place a few days ago.

THE REVEREND CHARLES HAROLD EVELYN WHITE, who died in February, was elected a Fellow in 1886. He made a few communications to the Society's publications, but most of his archaeological work was done in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. He was founder of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society and was at one time Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, and had published many books and articles dealing with the history and antiquities of these counties.

ALFRED COOPER FRYER was by profession an analytical chemist, but most of his leisure was devoted to archaeology. He was a leading authority on sepulchral effigies and fonts, and had published surveys of those in Gloucestershire and Somerset in the proceedings of the archaeological societies of those counties. To this Society he contributed papers on wooden sepulchral effigies, subsequently published in book form, and on effigies of the Bristol School published in *Archaeologia*. All his papers were very fully illustrated, mostly from his own photographs. He had also contributed papers to the *Archaeological Journal*. He was elected a Fellow in 1901, and died in September. He left the Society a large collection of lantern slides of his photographs of effigies and fonts and a pecuniary bequest.

PERCY GARDNER was elected a Fellow in 1881 and had served on the Council on several occasions. After leaving Cambridge he became an assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, and shortly afterwards was elected a Fellow of Christ's College. In 1880 he was appointed Disney Professor of Archaeology, but in 1887 he migrated to Oxford on his election to the Lincoln Professorship of Classical Archaeology, a chair which he held until 1925 when he retired with the title of Professor Emeritus. During his long life he published many books and articles mostly dealing with numismatics and with Greek art, and was a frequent contributor to the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, of which Society he had been a Vice-President. He was also a Fellow of the British Academy, a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and an Honorary Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. He died in July in his 91st year.

PERCIVAL DAVIS GRIFFITHS had for many years acted as an Auditor of the accounts to the great benefit of the Society, and was a member of the Finance Committee. He was a keen collector of furniture and needlework, but rarely attended the meetings. He was elected in 1915, and was killed in the hunting field in December.

JOHN HUMPHREYS was elected a Fellow in 1908 and for many years was one of the Local Secretaries for Warwickshire. He contributed several papers to the Society including an account with his fellow local secretaries of the excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bidford-on-Avon, and a paper on the Sheldon tapestries, on which subject with his friend our late Fellow Colonel Howard he made many notable discoveries. He served on the Council in 1923 and 1924. He was a prominent member of the Birmingham Archaeological Society, of which he had been President, and was also lecturer in medieval archaeology at Birmingham University. He was a dentist by profession and for many years was lecturer in dental anatomy at the University, to which he bequeathed his important odontological collections. He was an honorary M.A. and D.Phil. of the University, with the foundation of which he was closely connected. He died in May in his 87th year.

SYDNEY DECIMUS KITSON was an architect who for many years practised in Leeds and for a time was Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1911, had served on the Council, and acted as Local Secretary. In his later years he made a study of the life and work of John Sell Cotman, of whose water-colours he had formed a large collection. A biography of this artist on which he spent much time and labour was published just before his death, which took place in July at the age of 66.

COLONEL JOHN WILLIAM ROBINSON PARKER was elected a Fellow in 1907, was a Local Secretary for Yorkshire and for Lancashire, had served on the Council on several occasions, was a Vice-President from 1927 to 1930, and in spite of living in Yorkshire was a very regular attendant at the Society's meetings, having been present at the one held but a fortnight before his death. As the representative of a family which had long been seated at Browsholme, he naturally took a prominent part in the public life of Yorkshire and Lanca-

shire. He was a Deputy Lieutenant, had served the office of High Sheriff, and was the representative of the diocese of Blackburn in the Church Assembly. His main archaeological interests were in local history and genealogy. For many years he had been President of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, a position he was holding at his death, whilst he had also held office in both the Historic and the Antiquarian Societies of Lancashire and Cheshire, in the Chetham Society, and the Society of Genealogists; he was also chairman of the Harleian Society. He died in January as the result of a fall in his study.

GORDON MACNEIL RUSHFORTH, who died in March, was elected a Fellow in 1901. A scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, soon after taking his degree he was appointed lecturer in classics at Oriel College, and for some time was Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, before its final absorption by Oriel. In 1900 he was chosen to be the first Director of the British School at Rome, a position he held until 1903. On his return to England he settled at Malvern, where he made a full study of the medieval glass in the Priory church and superintended its rearrangement and releading. Mainly as the result of these studies he published in 1936 an important work on medieval Christian imagery as illustrated by the Great Malvern windows. He also published papers on the glass in Tewkesbury abbey in the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society, of which Society he had been President. But glass was by no means his only medieval study. He was also an authority on architecture, and published a translation of Rivoira's book on Lombardic Architecture, as well as papers on the subject in various archaeological publications and in the Papers of the British School at Rome. He made several communications to this Society, had served on the Council, and acted as a Local Secretary.

A few weeks before his death he presented two pictures to the Society, which now hang in the Council room. One is a peculiar treatment of the Crucifixion by a 14th-century Italian artist, and the other is a Byzantine painting of St. John Baptist represented as winged. A note on these pictures will be found on p. 291 of this number of the Journal.

ALFRED EDWARD STAMP, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, died in March. After taking his degree at Cambridge, where he was fourth wrangler, he entered the Public Record Office, eventually becoming Secretary and, on the retirement of Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte in 1926, Deputy Keeper. His most important literary work was the editing of the Close Rolls of Henry III, but he took a large part in the preparation of other official publications, such as the Inquisitions Post Mortem and the Liberate Rolls. His chief executive work was arranging and superintending the removal of part of the records to the disused prisons at Cambridge and Canterbury. He was elected a Fellow *honoris causa* in 1928 and served on the Council a year or two ago.

JOHN LESLIE STARKEY, who was murdered in Palestine in January, had only been a Fellow for a few months and therefore had had no opportunity of taking any part in the work of the Society. But the Council would wish to pay a brief tribute to the memory of a Fellow who had already done much valuable work on the archaeology of Egypt and Palestine and who doubtless,

had he lived, would have taken a still greater part in interpreting the civilizations of the ancient peoples of the Near East.

An obituary notice of MILL STEPHENSON was published in the *Antiquaries Journal* for October last.

MAJOR ROBERT BELL TURTON was elected a Fellow in 1899 and had for some time served as a Local Secretary for Yorkshire. Beyond this he appears to have taken little part in the work of the Society, but he had published a history of the North York Militia and had edited the North Riding Records.

EDWARD PRIOLEAU WARREN, who died in November at the age of 81, was a well-known architect who had carried out much work at the Universities, including new buildings at Balliol, Magdalen (of which his brother Sir Herbert Warren was for many years President), Merton, and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, and at Trinity and Caius Colleges, Cambridge. He also designed the College of Residence for English Students at Paris and was architect of the Mesopotamia Imperial War Graves Commission. He was a Fellow of the Royal Institute and a member of several foreign architectural bodies. He was elected a Fellow in 1907, had served on the Council, and read several papers to the Society. He was a familiar figure at the Society's meetings, at which of late years he had been a most regular attendant.

CANON SIDNEY THOROLD WINCKLEY, Master of Wyggeston Hospital, Leicester, died in July at the age of 78. He was elected a Fellow in 1929, for some years had been one of the Local Secretaries for Leicestershire, and rarely missed a meeting of the Society when he was in London. He had done a considerable amount of archaeological work in his county, but had made no contributions to the publications of the Society.

WILLIAM WRIGHT was a distinguished anatomist. He had been lecturer in anatomy at Birmingham University, Dean and Professor of anatomy at the London Hospital Medical School, Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons, and President of the Anatomical Society and of the anatomical section of the British Medical Association. In his younger days he was associated with the late J. R. Mortimer in the excavations of barrows in Yorkshire and contributed many papers to various societies on the skulls found. He was elected a Fellow in 1907 and was the joint author with Mr. Tanner of the paper on the Fate of the Princes in the Tower, to which he contributed the anatomical portion. He died in October at the age of 63.

THE RIGHT REVEREND DOM FERNAND CABROL, O.S.B., abbot of Farnborough, died in June. He was born at Marseilles in 1855 and was professed a monk at Solesmes in 1877. In 1896 he was appointed first prior of Farnborough on its foundation by the Empress Eugénie, and became its abbot in 1903. He was a well-known liturgical scholar and the editor with Dom Henri Leclercq of the *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie chrétienne et de Liturgie*. He was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1934.

DR. GRAHAM CALLANDER, although never a Fellow of the Society, had for many years acted as a Local Secretary, and some ten years ago read a paper on recent archaeological work in Scotland which was published in

Archaeologia. He took a very active part in the work of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, was curator of the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, and had carried out much excavation and exploration in Scotland, on the archaeology of which country he was a first authority. He died in March.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected officers and members of Council for the ensuing year:— Sir Frederic Kenyon, President; Mr. R. Holland-Martin, Treasurer; Mr. R. A. Smith, Director; Mr. A. W. Clapham, Secretary; Mr. Roland Austin, Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, Prof. V. G. Childe, Miss Irene Churchill, Dr. J. G. D. Clark, Prof. R. G. Collingwood, Sir Cyril Fox, Mr. H. St. George Gray, Mr. H. M. Hake, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. T. D. Kendrick, Dr. S. J. Madge, Mr. E. S. M. Perowne, Mr. I. A. Richmond, Dr. A. H. Thomas, Mr. F. Wormald, and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

The meeting was then adjourned until 9 o'clock, when the President delivered the Anniversary Address (p. 225), and presented the Gold Medal of the Society for distinguished services to archaeology to Sir Charles Peers, Past President.

On the motion of Mr. C. T. Clay, retiring Vice-President, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

'That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.'

The President signified his assent.



